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 A highly attractive car fashioned on sporting lines and full equipment
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The Hongkong Telegraph

FIRST EDITION

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WHITEAWAY'S

FOUNDED 1881 四拜禮 號九月五英港香 THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1940. 日三初月四 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS \$30.00 PER ANNUM

"Our Numerical Deficiency In The Air Has Condemned Us For Some Time To Come To A Great Deal of Difficulty, Suffering and Danger"

CHURCHILL'S FRANK ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

GERMANY'S ADVANTAGE IN OPERATIONS IN SKAGGERAK

Startling revelations were made by Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons last night, in one of the frankest speeches he has ever delivered. OUR DEFICIENCY IN BOMBERS AND PURSUIT PLANES HAS CONDEMNED US, AND WILL CONDEMN US FOR SOME TIME TO COME, TO A GREAT DEAL OF DIFFICULTY, SUFFERING AND DANGER WHICH WE MUST ENDURE WITH FIRMNESS UNTIL MORE FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS CAN BE ESTABLISHED.

Power in the air has greatly affected the war, and in some ways it has decisively affected the movements of fleets and armies.

The immense air strength of Germany has made domination of the Skaggerak by British surface craft far too costly to adopt, and Britain must turn to submarine blockade as the only method at her disposal in this important task.

Naval restrictions imposed on the action of submarines have been relaxed and German ships are being sunk by day and by night as opportunity offers.

It has been a costly German success. Seven or eight thousand men have been drowned and thousands of corpses have been washed up.

Mr. Churchill insists that the path to victory in Norway is Narvik. Any naval action against Trondheim would have been a hazardous operation, and a very large number of valuable ships would have been continuously exposed for many hours to air attack and possibly grievous losses.

Nevertheless, the Navy was perfectly ready to act. The plan for naval action was abandoned because the landings nearby had made such good progress that it seemed easier to capture Trondheim by this process.

But the German thrust northwards from Oslo developed at an enormous pace. The Norwegians were unable to hold the mountain passes, and did not destroy the road or railroads.

If Sweden had come to Norway's aid and put her airfields at our disposal the story would have been a vastly different one.

Mr. Churchill, opening his speech, said a new issue was sprung upon the House at 5 p.m. "We are invited to consider all the faults of the Government and a vote of censure is to be taken unexpectedly with only this little notice on the adjournment to-night."

Regarding the Norwegian campaign and the general war, Mr. Churchill said that in this war we are frequently asked why we do not take the initiative. The reason for this serious disadvantage of our not having the initiative is one which cannot speedily be removed.

Lack Air Parity
 It was our failure in the last five years to maintain or regain air parity with Germany.

In the last two years, Opposition parties came round and gave great and valuable aid.

"But the fact remains," said Mr. Churchill, "that we have failed to achieve the air parity which is considered to be vital to our security."

"Our numerical deficiency in the air—in spite of our superiority in quality both in men and materials—has condemned us and will condemn us for some time to come to a great deal of difficulty, suffering and danger which we must endure with firmness until more favourable conditions can be established, as assuredly as they will be."

No Comparison
 "It is no use talking about this war in terms of the last war. Power in the air has greatly affected it."

"In some ways it has decisively affected the movements of fleets and armies. We must not exaggerate this new factor, but we must not refuse to give it its deadly due."

"Mr. Alexander had asked why we did not touch enemy communications



NARVIK is at present the only port where we can successfully counter the German invasion. Because of German air superiority we must attack the German transports in the Skaggerak, shown by arrow, with undersea craft. The German summer one route from Sweden is shown, as is the route by which troops are taken by transport to Oslo. It is this latter route British submarines are attacking. The one route cannot be used when the Baltic freezes in winter and the alternate route to Narvik is closed by the Allies.

Decoration For Kuala Lumpur Hero

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—R.A.F. awards for the Norwegian operations included a Distinguished Service Order for Squadron Leader John William Donaldson who was leader of the squadron which brought down 14 German planes in one day during operation at Andalsnes. Squadron Leader Donaldson was born at Kuala Lumpur in 1910.

Of the 14 German aircraft, six were shot down and eight others put out of action.

HOLLAND READY

Army Of 600,000 Is Prepared For Worst

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—To-night the tension in Holland appears momentarily to have eased, but the military authorities are not slackening their vigilance or defence preparations.

Foreign observers estimate that altogether 600,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen and members of auxiliary services now stand ready.

Nothing appears to have been neglected, and even Holland's wide, flat roads and other open spaces have been, where necessary, rendered useless as possible landing grounds for troops-carrying planes.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

DEMONSTRATION IN SINGAPORE

Mr. MacDonald Replies To Questions

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald gave details of the demonstration of workers occurred in Singapore on May 1.

This was given in reply to a question put forward by Mr. W. Paling. Following this, Mr. Paling asked whether Mr. MacDonald would see that these applications for higher wages and better conditions were not denied on the ground that they were merely Communist propaganda.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Chinese workers had asked for increased wages and received them. In this case the agitation was a purely political one.

WHAT WE LOST THROUGH NORWEGIAN ATTACKS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 8 (UP).—An Admiralty communiqué to-day disclosed that six naval trawlers were sunk as a result of aerial attacks during the evacuation from the Trondheim area.

During to-day's debate in the House of Commons it was also revealed that perhaps the greatest loss during the Norwegian campaign was the sinking of a supply ship carrying anti-aircraft guns by a U-boat off Namsos.

An airfield in the region, just erected for the use of British fighting planes was also bombed to pieces during a 14-hour raid by German planes.

Four Scuttled
 LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces the loss of six naval trawlers during the Trondheim evacuation. Two were sunk after air attacks and four so damaged by air attacks that it was not considered advisable for them to attempt the North Sea crossing. They were accordingly sunk by British forces. Casualties among the personnel were slight.

81 Majority For Premier After Bitter Debate: Lloyd George Flays Chamberlain in Commons

PUT BRITAIN IN GREATER JEOPARDY THAN KAISER, CHARGE BY EX-PREMIER

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
 LONDON, MAY 8 (UP).—THE KEENLY CRITICAL REACTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR POLICY WAS REFLECTED TO-NIGHT IN THE VOTING ON THE GOVERNMENT'S MOTION TO ADJOURN, WHICH RESULTED IN A CONFIDENCE VOTE OF 281 TO 200—THE LOWEST MAJORITY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS YET RECEIVED DURING ITS SEVEN-YEAR TENURE OF OFFICE.

The vote was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers and equally loud Opposition cries of "Resign!"

Labour members were highly jubilant and some began singing "Rule Britannia."

RESIGNATION DEMAND

MR. LLOYD GEORGE EARLIER IN THE EVENING MADE A SHARP ATTACK ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN. "NOTHING WILL CONTRIBUTE MORE TO VICTORY THAN THE RESIGNATION OF THE PRIME MINISTER", DECLARED THE ONE-TIME PREMIER OF THE LAST WAR.

His statement was cheered by the Opposition benches.

Mr. Lloyd George charged that Mr. Chamberlain had allowed Hitler to put Britain in greater jeopardy than the Kaiser, and he said that Allied prestige had been affected all over Europe.

"British promissory notes are now rubbish on the market," he declared.

The climax of to-day's dramatic events in the House came when the Premier accepted Mr. Herbert Morrison's challenge to permit a vote of confidence.

LABOURITES BITTER

Mr. Hugh Dalton, the Labour member, bitterly suggested that through the Government pursuing such a feeble policy, the Allies might soon be forced to give up their foothold in Narvik.

Mr. Herbert Morrison demanded that Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister for Air should resign. Otherwise, he warned, Britain might lose the war.

Then came Lloyd George's speech, which veteran observers called the most devastating he has delivered for the last 15 years.

He spoke with fiery intensity and striking gestures.

In the House of Lords Lord Halifax declared, in a strong defence of the Government, "The war is going to be won on hard facts, not prestige."

THE LORDS HAVE THEIR SAY

Government Put In The Pillory

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Strabolgi (Labour) moved a motion at the request of the Leader of the Opposition calling attention to "the conduct of the war generally and particularly to the operations in Norway."

Opening with a tribute to the gallantry and devotion to duty of the Services in Scandinavia, Lord Strabolgi made particular mention of the operations in Norway.

He said nobody would claim that no mistakes have been made but added: "We are facing a far more dangerous challenge than this country has ever met before."

FULL REPORT OF DEBATE

SEE PAGE 5

PREMIER TO REMAIN

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain will remain in office, despite the narrow majority which the Government received in the confidence vote to-night, but a reconstruction of the Government is probable.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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WE PAY HIGH PRICES for all gold and silver articles. Diamonds, Jewels, Jewellery and gold dust. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

WE OFFER highest prices to any amount of gold articles, Jewels, Jewellery, diamonds, etc. Apply Eurasia Gold Refining Co., 7th floor, China Building, Tel. 30727. No holidays.

WANTED. Seafaring boat under thousand tons for cruise to South Sea Islands. Must be A1 condition. State lowest price and full particulars. Box 570, "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 7 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 9 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date, 1st May.

May 9.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver B.C., date 20th April).

May 9.
Canton and Shanghai.

May 9.
Shanghai.

May 9.
Manila.

May 9.
Shanghai, Amoy and Swatow.

May 9.
U.S.A., and Manila (San Francisco date, 13th April).

May 10.
Canton.

May 10.
Manila.

May 10.
Shanghai.

May 11.
Canton.

May 11.
Japan and Shanghai.

May 11.
Japan and Shanghai.

May 11.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date, 4th May.

May 12.
Calcutta and Straits.

May 12.
Haliphong.

May 12.
Shanghai.

May 12.
Shanghai.

May 13.
Haliphong.

May 13.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service" San Francisco date, 7th May.

May 14.
OUTWARD MAILS

Thursday, May 9

Fort Bayard. 12.30 p.m.

Parcels only for Shanghai. 1.00 p.m.

Manila. 3.30 p.m.

Fort Bayard. 3.30 p.m.

Amoy. 7.00 p.m.

Straits. 7.00 p.m.

Friday, May 10

Amoy. 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai and Japan. 8.30 a.m.

Straits and Calcutta. 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa. 10.30 a.m.

Bangkok. 12.30 p.m.

Haliphong. 2.00 p.m.

Tourane and Bangkok. 7.00 p.m.

Fort Bayard and Hoihow. 7.00 p.m.

Saturday, May 11

Salon, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 7th June.

G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Reg. 2.45 a.m.

Ord. 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada only)—due San Francisco, 20th May.

G.P.O. and K.P.O.

Parcels. May 11, Noon.

Reg. May 11, 1.15 p.m.

Ord. May 11, 2 p.m.

Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 19th May.

G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Reg. May 11, 5 p.m.

Ord. May 11, 5.30 p.m.

Sunday, May 12

Canton. 7.15 a.m.

Shanghai. 9 a.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY

In accordance with Government Ordinance, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 13th May, 1940. (Whit Monday). Hongkong, 8th May, 1940.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Sham-shui-po, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1893, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	No. 4251	Junction of Tong Mi Road and Bute Street, Mong Kok.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	40,000	\$ 348	\$ 33,100

Pains in Back Gone in 3 Hours

If you suffer terrible, sharp pains or dull aching down spine in back or sides, you can get rid of these with ordinary medicine because you must kill the germs in your system. Other symptoms of Kidney and Bladder Disorders are: Frequent and painful urination, Getting up at night, Leg Pains, Lumbago, Nervousness, Headaches, Dizziness, Cries under eyes and muscular weakness, poor Appetite and Energy, Swollen Ankles, etc.—Cystex ends these troubles by removing the cause—sedate the germs in 3 hours and completely stop troubles in 3 days. Get Cystex from your Chemist or Quinine Store. Is it right or money back. Act Now! In 3 hours you will feel better and be completely well in 3 days. The Quinine Store project for Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Tract.

Cystex
For Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Tract.

METROPOLE HOTEL
CENTRAL - CLEAN
COMFORTABLE - FIREPROOF

C. R.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	No. 4251	Junction of Tong Mi Road and Bute Street, Mong Kok.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	40,000	\$ 348	\$ 33,100

RADIO

31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)
ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and

Band of H. M. Cruiser
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Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 12.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.82 m.c.s. per second.
12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.
12.30 The London Palladium Orchestra and Webster Booth (Tenor).
1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.
1.33 Mozart—Concerto in G Major—Edwin Fischer (Piano) and "His Chamber Orchestra."
1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.45 Lucienne Boyer (Vocalist) and the Orchestra Mascotte.
2.15 Close down.
5.05 Studio—Children's Hour.
6.45 Closing local Stock Quotations.
6.47 Military Band Music.
7.15 Studio—An appeal by His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor on behalf of "St. John's Ambulance Brigade."
7.30 London Relay—The News.
8.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report and Announcements.
8.03 Studio—Concert by the Band of one of His Majesty's Cruisers.
1. Dance Music: (a) Quickstep—Bugle Call Rag, (b) Slow Fox-Trot—Seventeen Candles, (c) Fox-Trot—We Won't Have to Worry Any More, (d) Waltz—Chatterbox; Interlude; 2.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO. LTD.

This is to give notice that the undermentioned cargo will be sold in our Godowns at Kowloon by Auction, to defray storage charges, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, unless claimed and storage charges are paid before that date.

Lot No.	Storers.	Cargo.	Date Stored	Order of.
G 23151	Kae Shean & Co.	1 Bale Cardboard	11/7/31	—
25208	Kae Shean & Co.	6 Bales Strawboard	9/8/31	—
J 20372	Ching Fong Chong & Co.	79 Bags Cotton Gloves	24/0/38	—
H 30349	Meezon & Co.	4 Cases Pencils	2/0/37	—
J 27077	Kong Kee & Co., Ltd.	18 Casks Retorts	23/7/38	—
G 62303	Tai Hing	1 Case Cotton Goods	0/1/31	—
J-27054	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	2 Casks Dyes	20/0/38	—
27056	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	1 Cask Dyes	20/0/38	—
27800	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	1 Drum Sod. Sulphate	21/10/38	—
27814	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	8 Drums Sod. Sulphate	25/10/38	—
28201	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	100 Drums Sulphur Black	27/1/39	—
G 25016	Wing Hong	20 Cases Hosiery Wool	20/10/31	—
26004	Wing Hong	3 Cases Hosiery Wool	4/12/31	—
H 28203	Leung Yui Wing	1 Box Cinema Films	15/4/35	—
28217	Leung Yui Wing	1 Box Cinema Films	24/4/35	—
H 28094	Tain Yui Lin	1 Case Machinery	23/0/36	—
31100	Tung Sing & Co.	3 Cases Rayon Goods	14/7/37	—
31351	Tin Tao & Co.	5 Pkgs. Match Machine	21/8/37	—
31500	Tin Tao & Co.	10 Pkgs. Match Machine	10/10/37	—
29739	Kwanan Trading Co.	8 Cases Water Bottles	7/6/36	—
F 38922	Canton Trading Assn.	2 Cases Packing	9/3/26	Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
G 30450	Canton Trading Assn.	2 Cases Medicines	25/4/32	—
F 45201	Hongkong Import & Export Co.	1 Case Perfumery	22/10/28	—
G 44747	Hongkong Import & Export Co.	1 Case Talcum Powder	9/0/29	—
23874	Toa Trading Co., Canton	2 Cases Gauze	20/0/30	—
25869	Toa Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Printed Matter	22/1/31	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
30087	Yokohama Specie Bank	1 Case Asb. Sheets	9/12/29	—
30088	Yokohama Specie Bank	1 Case Asb. Sheets	9/12/29	—
67978	N. S. Moses & Co., Ltd.	14 Cases Goldstone	4/6/31	—
H 33315	Hirata & Co., Canton	3 Cases Waterproof Cloth	15/3/33	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
46011	Hirata & Co., Canton	7 Cases Fasteners	2/8/37	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
33457	Muller & Phipps, Ltd.	3 Cases Prepared Food	28/3/33	—
35877	Chartered Bank of India	1 Case Disinfectant	11/12/33	—
37804	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents, "Glen" Line	51 Pkgs. Sanitary Ware	21/8/34	Manufacturers Bank of China
40488	Capt. Godinez	1 Case Horse Races	27/6/35	—
42520	Kawamura & Co., Canton	1 Case Instruments	24/2/36	—
42911	Stard & Co., Canton	1 Crate Kettle	20/4/36	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
43373	Central European Trading Co., Canton	3 Bales Woollen Yarn	9/7/36	—
43405	Central European Trading Co., Canton	60 Pkgs. Asb. Sheets	21/7/36	—
43775	Central European Trading Co., Canton	4 Cases Band Steel	10/7/36	—
H 43807	Central European Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Machine	12/9/36	—
44222	Central European Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Machine	14/11/36	—
45629	Giko Yoko, Canton	5 Cases Lamp Cord	27/6/37	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
45917	T Eyaki	1 Case Glass Bottles	23/7/37	Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
G 13255	Hongkong Trading Co.	2 Cases Turpentine	16/4/32	—
H 12223	Wing Cheong & Co.	2 Cases Port Wine	31/12/33	—
13484	Wing Cheong & Co.	2 Cases Vermouth	15/8/34	—
E 14421	J. M. Noronha	2 Drums Rect. Alcohol	4/10/24	—
F 14688	Lammert Bros.	28 Cases Wine	12/1/29	—
14080	Lammert Bros.	26 Cases Wine	12/1/29	—
G 13473	Honwan Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Beer	9/6/32	—
H 11033/6	Ko Chi Cheung	8 Cases Brandy, etc.	16/6/33	—
17004	San Martino Co.	8 Cases Wine	30/5/36	—
H 00192	Heung Wah	6 Cases Cigarettes	30/6/37	—
G 7983	Ping Kee	2 Cases Cigarettes	29/5/36	—
G 8203	Ping Kee	15 Tins Dyes	1/8/30	—
G 4471	Yee Kee On	4 Cases Thermos	4/6/34	—

Hongkong, 6th May, 1940.

C. M. MANNERS,
Secretary and Manager.

Wrote 'I'll Play If I Can Borrow Plane'

Prince 'Obo' Dies In Air Crash

PRINCE ALEXANDER BOLENSKY, Russian noble who played Rugby for England, was known as "Obo," and joined the R.A.F. to fight for England, was killed last month when his plane crashed on an East Anglian air field.

He was twenty-four and the fastest Rugby player. Three weeks ago Pilot Officer "Obo" helped England to beat Wales at Cardiff. Two days ago he was picked to play in the return game at Gloucester on April 13. He had promised to play for Roslyn Park against the Aldershot Command—"provided I can borrow a plane," he wrote in answer to the invitation. Escape From Reds. He was brought to England when he was two years old after escaping from the revolution in Russia, where all she has done for me.

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HONGKONG
and
TROPICAL CLIMATES

MAGAZINE PAGE

Why they watch the East Indies

SO far, the situation developing in the Dutch East Indies is one of diplomatic hints, but the stakes involved are high. It concerns the security, welfare, and future of four empires—Britain, Japan, Holland, and the United States.

This trouble in the Pacific is really a side-show of the war in Europe; for it began under the threat of a possible invasion of Holland, whose empire includes the Dutch East Indies.

When that began to be talked about, Japanese spokesmen—both in Japan and in the United States—jumped in to say that Japan would take action in the event of any belligerent Power doing anything to affect the status of the Dutch East Indies. If that meant anything at all, it meant that Japan was ready to step into the Indies if Holland became involved in the war in the West.

So it was interpreted by the United States, and Mr. Cordell Hull, who looks after America's foreign policy, calls on the nations—meaning Japan—to respect the status quo of the Dutch East Indies regardless of what happens to Holland.

That is followed up at the Hague, where the Dutch Foreign Minister tells the Japanese Minister that "the Dutch Government have not sought, nor will seek in future, any country's protection of the Dutch East Indies."

Which is the diplomatic way of saying, "Keep your hands off!" Of course, the United States is concerned because the Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies would alter the balance of power in the Pacific.

Then for Britain, the Dutch East Indies are near enough to the great naval base of Singapore to warrant our interest in that direction. The islands, which old-time sailors called "the Indies," produce pearls, spices, rare woods, and many countries depend substantially on them for their supplies of important commodities, such as rubber, tin, quinine, and copra—four products specifically mentioned by Cordell Hull.

The islands, of which Java and Sumatra are the chief, cover 750,000 sq. miles, of which, of course, are the brown-bodied, beautiful people made familiar to us by the tourist agency posters inviting us to "Come to beautiful Bali."

AS long ago as 1691 Dutch adventurers set out to claim the islands, but for a period of eleven years during the Napoleonic wars the islands were temporarily under British control.

Like British India, the Netherlands Indies—as they are called officially—are divided into States under the rule of native princes, but the Dutchman's grip on internal government is much tighter. The overlordship of the native princes is shrunken, and in fact, are ruled from Batavia, capital of the Dutch administration.

Certainly there is a local Parliament called the Volksraad, but the real power rests in the hands of a man who sits in a tropical palace near Batavia. His Excellency Jonkheer A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies.

The colonial Dutchmen live well, but the natives do not enjoy a higher standard of living than those of British India.

The old Dutch adventurers did not know what a prize they were bringing to their homeland, when they set out to claim the islands. Oil from Borneo and Java, rubber from Sumatra, tin from Bangka, tea, tobacco, sugar, coffee, and rice.

TO show what these islands mean to the Dutch—and what a tempting prize they are to enemies—please note that Dutch investments there are valued at about £300,000,000, and about one-sixth of the people of Holland live by their trade with the Netherlands Indies.

The figures help to explain why it is said that Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands is one of the richest rulers in the world. She has never visited her rich possessions. So no wonder eyes are now on the Dutch East Indies and that heavy hints are dropped by the diplomats.

Round and about the islands are key Pacific possessions of the other nations—Britain's Malaya, Burma, Sarawak, New Guinea and Hongkong; France's Indo-China; the United States' Philippines, Guam, American Samoa; and Japan's two little possessions, the Spratly and Mandated Islands.

Four empires are involved, but meanwhile the security of those islands must rest—as they have done for years—on the British Navy. The Dutch alone could not hold them in this ambitious world.



Holland has £300,000,000 invested in these islands—four empires are concerned in case their security be threatened.

Relative Strengths of the Powers

ARMY

1 FIGURE = 1,000,000

GR. BRITAIN	1,100,000	(Great Britain only not Empire)
FRANCE	6,500,000	
POLAND	4,000,000	
GERMANY	6,000,000	
ITALY	7,500,000	
U.S.S.R.	11,000,000	

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Frankly, I been offered more money, but the wife won't let me accept liquor advertisements!"

NEWS FROM AMERICA

The Story of SIX MURDERS

NEW YORK. HERE as briefly as possible are stories of six murders—six out of what may turn out to be thirty or more committed, inspired or instigated by a group of men with the morals and manners of apes.

Each of the members of this group is entitled to call himself a gangster, a word which both in and out of the United States has acquired a romantic glow, a connection of daring and adventure.

The six murders which are here selected, as fairly representative examples of Brooklyn underworld technique, have been recalled and recounted as part of the complicated picture drawn by various big and little gangsters now in the cage of the police.

Murder No. 1.—Walter Sage had been on the gang's payroll at five dollars a murder and had been allowed to make a little extra money by running a slot-machine racket in an area where the gang controlled all the rackets. But presently he got to know too much.

He was invited by other members of the gang to take a ride in a car. At a given spot the car was stopped and Sage, who was in the front seat, was attacked and stabbed to death with an icepick. His body was then chained to a slot-machine which the gang had brought along in the car. The body and the machine were thrown into a lake.

The man alleged to have done the stabbing has been arrested in Hollywood. He was playing small parts in gangster films.

Murder No. 2.—Irving Ashkenas was given the job of clubbing to death with a sawed-off billiard-cue an inoffensive New York dress manufacturer, who had refused to pay the "protection" money which the gang demanded. He was arrested, but the gang so terrorized witnesses that he got away with a few years in gaol on a manslaughter conviction. When he came out of gaol he began a taxi service with the money he was still regularly receiving from the gang.

Suddenly the gang got tired of paying him. He complained. His bullet-riddled body was found one day in his own taxi.

Murder No. 3.—Irving Penn, a perfectly respectable music publisher who had never met a gangster in his life was shot dead as he emerged one morning from his apartment in New York on his way to his business. It turned out to be a mistake. The thugs, who had fired the shots from a car, meant to kill another man who was to be a witness against a gangster whose trial was pending. They mistook Penn for him.

Murder No. 4.—Solomon Goldstein had a quarrel in a Brooklyn haberdashery store with a fellow employee of the gang named Robert (Boggy) Feuer.

He pulled out his gun and fired five bullets point-blank into Feuer,

who died in hospital after six months of agony. Shortly afterwards Goldstein got married. While he was on his honeymoon he received a telephone call from a member of the gang instructing him to attend a meeting. He left his new wife to go to the meeting and has never been seen since. His body is now believed to be at the bottom of a lake, wrapped in a weighted blanket.

Goldstein and Feuer were both 24 and had been friends since childhood.

Murder Number 5.—A gang-member named John (Spider) Murtha was strolling along a Brooklyn street with his girl, Florence Nestfield, when two men appeared, motioned the girl to stand aside and shot him dead. That was in 1935. Not until this week is the girl said to have told the police that the two men were Max (The Jerk) Golob and Frank (The Dasher) Abbado, whom the police are now seeking to indict. Detectives are guarding the girl day and night.

Murder Number 6.—Three men, not members of the Brooklyn gang, took a bookmaker named Joseph Caroselli for a ride intending to rob him. They learned during the ride that he was paying protection money to the Brooklyn gang, so they shot him, knowing that if he were allowed to tell the gang he had been robbed they would all be rubbed out.

What has happened within the last few days is that recently elected District Attorney O'Dwyer is "cleaning up" Brooklyn and has arrested some of the gang leaders. They bear such names—often self-chosen—as Abe (Kid Twist) Reles, Harry (Pittsburgh Phil) Strauss, Martin (Bugsby) Goldstein, Harry (Happy) Malone.

Most of the "slinging" (informing) is being done by Kid Twist Reles. He seems to be an unpleasant little fellow whom O'Dwyer has adroitly frightened by confronting him with evidence that his colleagues are double-crossing him. The revelations have not yet reached the point of showing which politicians were protecting this Brooklyn gang in its heyday (for you must remember all the time that the police in the United States are under local political control, so that murder is safe or unsafe in any given locality, in accordance with instructions which come down from the elected bosses), but the investigations are throwing very clear light on how gangsters are made. Kid Twist and his friends never had any difficulty in getting recruits. All that was necessary was to lend some East Side youth some money and when he was deeply in debt give him a small hold-up job to do, with the promise that when he had done it he would be considered to have paid the money. When the gang "had something on him" the rest was easy.

Robert Waithman

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The new hats call attention to our faces. Bright days show up imperfections we'd like to hide.

Like crow's-feet.

Now removing lines is not an easy job or one which can be done overnight. Like all such treatments, it needs regular effort and patience. I wish I could show you a royal road to beauty—but there isn't one. All I can do is to assure you that you will get marvellous results if you persevere.

Crow's-feet are due to muscles slackened by age, by worry, fatigue or strain. There is a certain shrinkage of the underlying tissue, of course. The skin surface becomes baggy—and there you are.

What we must do, first, is to get the epidermis (top skin) supple. We must oil it, just as we oil harness to make it pliable and "vase-line" patent leather shoes to prevent their cracking.

I'm giving you a list of skin-types and their appropriate treatment—so all you've got to do is to see under which heading you come and choose your preparation accordingly.

All dry skins need a turtle oil lubricant. After cleansing at night (with cream, please), this preparation should be very gently tapped in round the eyes and left on all night.

Dark skins, dry, should use a special blend of several waxes. After cleansing, with cream, this wax-stick should be smoothed gently over the skin and left on all night. In the morning it can be removed with cream and soft tissues.

Medium dark skins, greasy, and fair, greasy skins should be treated with the wax in exactly the same way, except that a cleansing milk should be substituted for the cream.

All other types of skin need an avocado oil lubricant. Cleanse with cream or milk, according to texture, then tap in the avocado oil preparation and leave on all night.

Now for the second part of the treatment, which is muscle-toning. You should add it to your routine after a week of the skin lubrication.

Every night cleanse, then tap in as lightly as you possibly can a muscle-lightening preparation. Do this directly you begin to get undressed—which will leave it 15-20 minutes in which to do its work. Just before you get into bed apply your lubricant, and, as usual, leave it on all night.

In the morning, after cleansing, apply a foundation, which will help to make the flesh and muscles firm.

By Justine Glass

Sir Neville Henderson

(INSTALLMENT 10)

● Tension in the European drama heightens as Hitler and his evil adviser Ribbentrop reach the stage where a choice between peace and war is to be taken.

Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's Ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, to-day describes a stormy midnight interview with Ribbentrop when the last chance of peace was deliberately thrown away by the Nazi Foreign Minister . . .

SUCH information as reached me during the course of August 20 tended to represent the atmosphere as well disposed, and to fore-shadow readiness on Hitler's part to open direct negotiations with the Poles. I was consequently all the less prepared for the reception which I got on being summoned to the Reichschancellery again at 7.15 p.m.

Perhaps I should have been, as the German mid-day Press had reported the alleged murder of six German nationals in Poland, and this story, which was probably fabricated by the extremists in fear lest Hitler was weakening, together with the news of the Polish general mobilisation, was just the kind of thing which was most calculated to upset him.

I immediately sensed in any case a distinctly more uncompromising attitude than the previous evening on Hitler's part when he handed me the answer which he had promised me.

Therein Germany's demands were declared to be the revision of the Versailles Treaty, by means of the return of Danzig and the Corridor to Germany, and the security for the lives of German national minorities in the rest of Poland.

Hitler's heated denial

It was stated that the German Government, in spite of scepticism as to the prospect of their success, accepted direct negotiations with Poland, solely out of desire to ensure lasting friendship with Britain.

In the event of any modifications of territory, the German Government could neither undertake nor participate in any guarantee without first consulting the U.S.S.R.

I read the note through carefully, while Hitler and Ribbentrop watched me, and, in spite of the ominous reference to Moscow, I made no comment till I reached the phrase at the end of it, in which it was stated that:

"The German Government counted upon the arrival in Berlin of a Polish Embassy with full powers on the following day, Wednesday, August 30."

I pointed out to his Excellency that this phrase sounded very much like an ultimatum. This was strenuously and heatedly denied by Hitler himself, supported by Ribbentrop.

It was a case of the "Dictate" and "memorandum" of Godesberg over again.

Interview becomes stormy

According to Hitler, this sentence merely emphasised the urgency of the moment, not only on account of the risk of incidents when two mobilised armies were standing opposite one another, but also when Germans were being massacred in Poland.

In this latter connection, his Excellency asserted that I did not care how many Germans were being slaughtered in Poland.

This gratuitous impugning of the humanity of His Majesty's Government and of myself provoked a heated retort on my part, and the remainder of the interview was of a somewhat stormy character.

I asked the Polish Ambassador that evening to call on me while I was drafting my telegram to London, gave him an account of the German reply and of my conversation with Hitler, and impressed upon him the need for immediate action.

Had never been under any illusion as to Poland's capacity to resist for more than a brief period

SECRETS of the LAST DAYS of PEACE

Germany's highly mechanised army and overwhelmingly superior air force.

I never concealed this opinion from my Polish colleague, and I implored him, in Poland's own interests, to urge his Government to nominate without any delay someone to represent them in the proposed negotiations at Berlin.

But I was equally under no illusions as to what this meant, and I telegraphed at the same time to Lord Halifax to the effect that Hitler had made up his mind to achieve his ends, by a parade of strength, if that suited, but by the use of force, if it did not.

"The only result," I added, "can only be either war, or once again victory for him by a display of force and consequent encouragement to pursue the same course again next year or the year after."

His Majesty's Government lost no time in replying to the German note of August 30 I had already conveyed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs an interim answer to the effect that the note would be carefully considered.

I had arranged to see the Minister for Foreign Affairs at 11.30 p.m. to make further communications to him. Shortly before the appointed time I received in code the considered reply of His Majesty's Government to the German note of August 29.

I was accordingly obliged to ask that my meeting with Ribbentrop should be postponed for half an hour, in order to give me the time to have this last message deciphered.

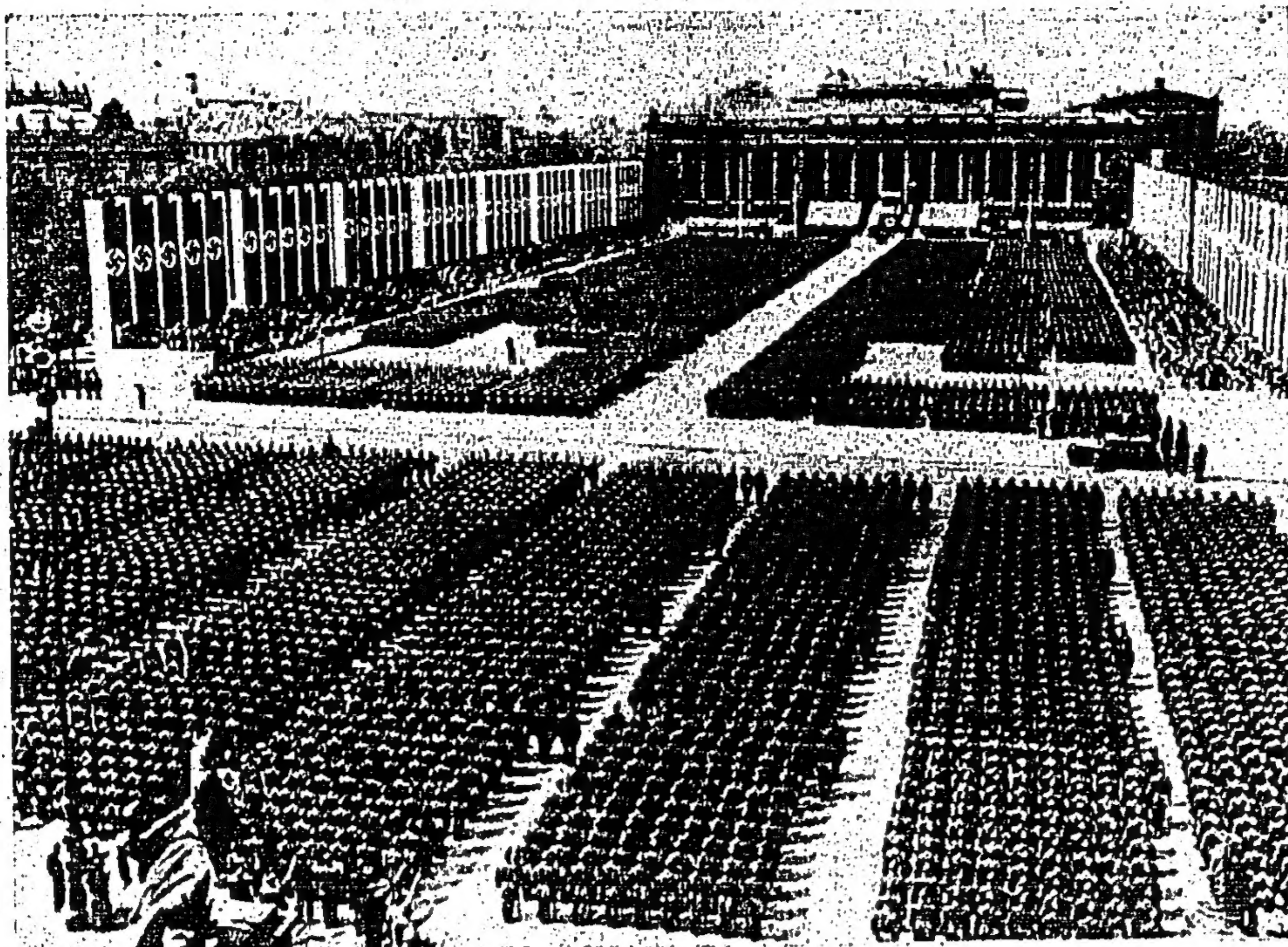
In the concluding passages of that reply His Majesty's Government, while fully recognising the need for speed in the initiation of discussions, urged that during the negotiations no aggressive military operations should take place on either side.

They further expressed their confidence that they could secure such an undertaking from the Polish Government, if the German Government would give similar assurances.

I have Ribbentrop at exactly midnight, before which hour the German Government had ostensibly counted on the arrival of a Polish Embassy at Berlin.

I say "ostensibly" since it seems hardly possible that it cannot have occurred either to Hitler or his Minister for Foreign Affairs that it was utterly unreasonable to expect a Polish plenipotentiary to present himself at Berlin without even knowing in advance the basis of the proposals about which he was expected to negotiate.

The army leaders had been representing to their Fuehrer that even twenty-four hours delay involved the risk of bad weather



be taken seriously by the German Government itself. Be that as it may, it is probable that Hitler's mood in the hour when he had to decide between peace or war was not an amiable one.

It was reflected in Ribbentrop, whose reception of me that evening was, from the outset, one of intense hostility, which increased in violence as I made each communication in turn.

He kept jumping to his feet in a state of great excitement, folding his arms across his chest and asking if I had anything more to say.

I kept replying that I had, and, if my own attitude was no less unfriendly than his own, I cannot but say in all sincerity that I had every justification for it.

When I told him that I would not fail to report his comments and remarks to my Government, he calmed down a little and said that they were his own, and that it was for Herr Hitler to decide.

As for inviting the Polish Ambassador to come and see him, such a course would, he indignantly said, be utterly unthinkable and intolerable.

After I had finished making my various communications to him, he produced a lengthy document which he read out to me in German, or rather gabbled through to me as fast as he could, in a tone of the utmost scorn and annoyance.

Of the sixteen articles in it I was able to gather the gist of six or seven, but it would have been quite impossible to guarantee even the comparative accuracy of these without a careful study of the text itself.

Last chance of peace scorned

When he had finished, I accordingly asked him to let me read it for myself.

Herr von Ribbentrop, who always mistook rudeness for strength, refused categorically, threw the document with a contemptuous gesture on the table and said that it was now out of date, since no Polish Embassy had arrived at Berlin by midnight.

I observed that in that case the sentence in the German note of August 29, to which I had drawn his and his Fuehrer's attention on the preceding evening, had, in fact, constituted an ultimatum in spite of their categorical denials.

Ribbentrop's answer to that was that the idea of an ultimatum was a figment of my own imagination and creation.

I do not desire to stress the unpleasant nature of this interview. The hour was a critical one and Ribbentrop's excitability at such a moment was understandable.

It seemed to me, however, that he was wilfully throwing away the last chance of a peaceful solution, and it was difficult to remain indifferent when faced with such a calamity.

I still believe, as I did at the time, that Ribbentrop's exhibition of insolence and bad manners that evening was partly due to the fact that he suspected that I had purposely postponed calling on him till midnight, i.e., until the hour by which the ultimatum—which he and Hitler had assured me was no ultimatum—for the arrival of a Polish plenipotentiary had expired.

Convinced all was lost

Yet, in the German note of August 29 it had been stated that their proposals would, if possible, be placed at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of that plenipotentiary.

Why, then, should Ribbentrop have himself waited till after midnight before making the pretence of reading them to me?

But, above all, why did he refuse even then to hand them to me? Not even Hitler could honestly have expected the Polish Govern-

Seventeen thousand German soldiers mass before Hitler in Berlin's Lustgarten.

ment to appoint a plenipotentiary to discuss proposals in regard to which it was completely in the dark.

Did Ribbentrop and his master not wish them to be communicated to the Polish Government lest the latter might in fact agree to negotiate?

In the note which was handed to me by Weizsacker the next evening, and which contained at last the text of those proposals, it was stated that Herr von Ribbentrop had given the British Ambassador on the occasion of the presentation of the last British note precise information as to the text of the German proposals.

The German White Paper on the origins of the war repeats this complete perversion of the actual facts.

None of the points at issue in the memorandum was discussed at all.

I returned to His Majesty's Embassy that night convinced that the last hope for peace had vanished.

I nevertheless saw the Polish Ambassador at 2 a.m., gave him an objective and studiously moderate account of my conversation with Ribbentrop, mentioned the cessation of Danzig and the plebiscite in the Corridor as the two main points in the German proposals.

I felt obliged to add that I could not conceive of the success of any negotiations if they were conducted with Ribbentrop.

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THIS series will be continued to-morrow, when Sir Neville writes of: Zero hour in Berlin—Hitler chooses war—Poland is bombed—the greatest lie of all—"History will judge."

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Thursday, MAY 9, 1940.

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Born with a clubfoot, Goebbels wears a special shoe on his right foot. To-day no one is allowed to mention or photograph this deformity, of which he is extremely self-conscious.

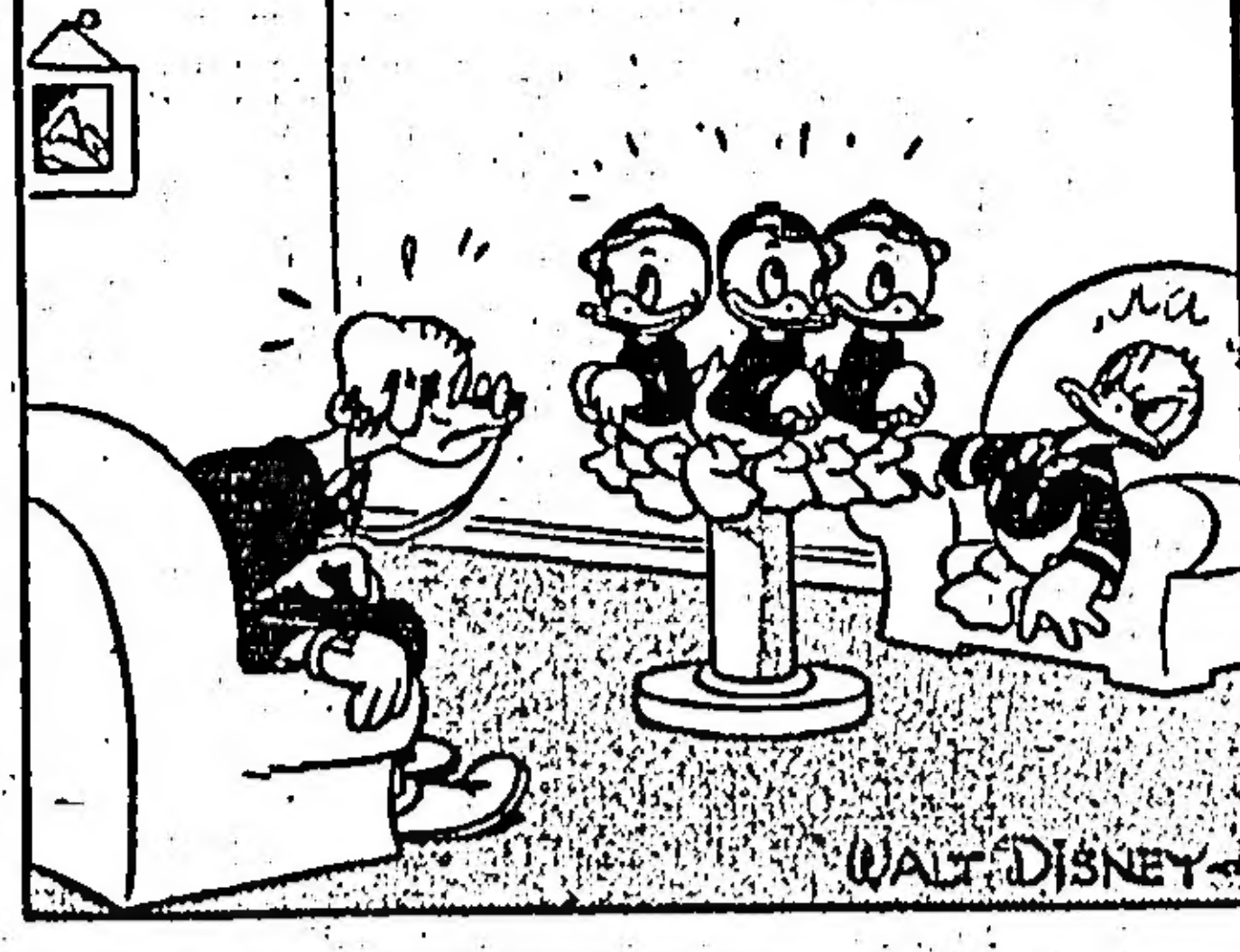
holding up the rapidity of the German advance into Poland.

Ribbentrop's rudeness

But, even so, in view of what now occurred, it is difficult not to draw the conclusion that the proposals in themselves were but dust to be thrown in the eyes of the world with a view to its deception, and were never intended to

These extracts are taken from the book by Sir Neville Henderson entitled "Failure of a Mission," published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.

DONALD DUCK



LORDS HAVE THEIR SAY

FROM PAGE ONE

"the magnificent quality" of the

He contended that there was considerable unanimity about the Government's conduct of affairs and still more about the possibility of their mending their ways.

Threat Of Disease

The Norwegian operations, he said, were a symptom of a disease which must be treated quickly or become chronic.

The disease was that there were defects both in the methods and the personnel of the Government.

He said that his party had agreed that we were perfectly right in immediately sending what help we could.

But the German plan of attacking Norway in the World War had been known in details for some years by the combined General Staffs and the three fighting services.

The knowledge had not percolated upwards and Mr. Chamberlain was able to say that we had been taken completely by surprise.

The fact was that the men at the top were so occupied with departmental work that they were not free to devote their minds to the prosecution of the war.

Trondheim The Key

Lord Strabolgi criticised the Government for not realising quickly enough that Trondheim was the key to the whole situation. He criticised them for not making a direct attack on the port which "of course would have succeeded."

The present operations in Narvik were of great importance. Other plans must be formulated and the Germans cleared out of Norway.

He considered that there should be a select committee to make inquiry into the campaign.

The Marquis of Crewe, leader of the Opposition Liberals, said that he recognised the Germans had had to pay a very considerable price for their success in Norway.

He imagined that their loss was probably greater than the monthly average of German killed in France during 1916 or 1917.

He hoped the debate would prove salutary as showing that the country was not altogether satisfied with the way in which the war was being carried on.

Lord Hankey Replies

Lord Hankey spoke of the heroism and competence of our forces in Norway as "a shining example to the nation of good augury for the days to come."

Answering allegations of the lack of intelligence in the reports given concerning the events, Lord Hankey said, "We had a general knowledge that the enemy had assembled troops and shipping and were practising embarkation and disembarkation. But the Norwegian authorities themselves have close connections with Germany and they had not the slightest idea what was going on."

"We really could not know more than the Governments of Norway and Denmark."

Regarding the German plans which Lord Strabolgi had mentioned, Lord Hankey said that there were of course many books of that kind produced.

It was of course known to the Staffs that these plans existed and we had plans ready for emergency operations which would be necessary.

He felt that great deal too much had been made of the dispersal of the Finnish expedition.

Decision Was Right

In all circumstances the Government did not feel justified in retaining inactive all these forces and mobilising shipping required for other purposes.

"I am convinced that our decision was right," he said, "and it made no difference."

He submitted that our plan of campaign was as good as could be devised without previous consultation with Norway to which, for reasons well known, Norway had been unable to agree.

Norway's decision placed us under a grave disadvantage at all stages of the campaign.

Not Properly Informed

Without preliminary conversations no plans could be concerted to forestall the kind of aggression which the Germans carried out.

We were not sufficiently informed about the Norwegian plans or military dispositions.

It was very difficult going to help a country against sudden attack if one was unable to concert arrangements beforehand.

We were forestalled in Norwegian ports because the enemy was not bound by any scruples corresponding to those binding us.

Lord Halifax's Speech

Lord Halifax dealt with the criticism that we were not bringing effective and timely help to the neutrals.

He said that if the Allies won the

CHURCHILL'S ADMISSION

FROM PAGE ONE

war there were certain assurances for those enslaved by Nazi tyranny.

If we failed the victims of German aggression would have no hope whatever of restoration.

We were facing, he said, a far more dangerous challenge than this country had ever met—a challenge which demands every ounce of energy, material, intellectual and spiritual, that this country can summon to its task.

Delusion Deprecated

He deprecated the delusion that there was a short cut to victory.

He said he had never disguised from himself what an immense strain would be imposed on us or that it would largely depend on our capacity to keep steady and marshal our efforts without waste or dissipation of vital energy.

Therefore, he hoped the Government would not be deflected from their main purpose but would act as and when it appeared to them in the light of the best possible technical advice with action best calculated to achieve results.

He would be greatly alarmed if the amateur strategists who were shouting for immediate action had command of affairs.

Nothing would lead to more disaster than to yield to temptation for large scale adventures.

Churchill's Duties

Dealing with Mr. Churchill's new duties, Lord Halifax hoped that the result would be to give valuable assistance in the direction of higher strategy of war.

Replying to questions whether matters of supply would fall within Mr. Churchill's power, Lord Halifax said he did not doubt that Mr. Churchill naturally would be in a position to have any investigation he wished made into any question of supply.

He could suggest any improvement in organisation and could bring any battle neck questions to the Cabinet for solution.

With reference to the construction of the War Cabinet and a suggestion for a smaller non-departmental body, Lord Halifax said that they all wanted the same thing, namely the despatch of business as efficiently as might be.

But it would be very rash to assume that all the advantages in this argument were on one side.

There was a very real danger that the apparent simplification would simply introduce another cog into the machine and cause additional delay.

All Have One Purpose

They all had one purpose—winning the War. If it was, at any time, thought that other men could do the job better, then any member of the Government, as far as he was aware, would be willing to be relieved of a responsibility that could bring no personal satisfaction but which would be only a burden.

Nobody who was doing his best would have the right to mind but ought to welcome being told of his mistakes.

Lord Halifax said it did not matter from the point of view of the Government that a large percentage of the criticism was bound to be only partially informed and at the same time based on fuller knowledge than was available to the Government when they took their action.

But when the effect of the criticism was to suggest to the country that its war effort was misconceived and misapplied by those responsible for its own ends and could only add unnecessarily and unprofitably to the inevitable strain of war.

No division was taken in the House of Lords.

Refutes Charges

Lord Hankey declared that no charge of lack of vigour or decision could be sustained in respect of the Navy or Air Force.

As far as the Navy was concerned he did not think it could be maintained for one moment that the Government or Services displayed the smallest lack of vigour or decision.

"With regard to Central Norway, he said that the political advantages of action were so over-riding as to justify some risk. The Government did not underestimate the risks but decided without a moment's unnecessary delay that these risks should be run."

It was not necessary or advisable that he should attempt to state the precise reasons why the naval bombardment at Trondheim was not undertaken. It would involve a mass of details and assist the enemy.

The Government took this decision after giving full consideration to the opinion of its responsible advisers.

Very Serious Loss

Referring to the landing of troops in the Trondheim area, Lord Hankey mentioned that on April 20 a ship in convoy, loaded with anti-aircraft guns, motor transport, ammunition, and other valuable stores, was torpedoed and sunk.

It was the only transport and store ship lost during the whole campaign and it was a particularly serious loss at that juncture.

Lord Hankey deprecated the inquiry and said the set back would not prevent us from winning the war.

He pointed out that the operations in Norway had drawn some eight

Hungarian Fears

FROM PAGE ONE

only method at our disposal, and in doing this I have followed the opinion of the naval authorities.

"There is a great deal of difference about being responsible for the order which may lose several valuable ships and expressing an opinion without such responsibility."

"I have been guided in the advice I gave the Cabinet by responsible naval expert opinion. Therefore, we limited our operations in the Slingcrak to the submarine."

"In order to make that blockade as effective as possible, the naval restrictions which we had imposed on the action of our submarines were relaxed. All German ships by day and night were sunk as the opportunity served."

This statement that I made was most foolishly and grotesquely twisted into a statement that all German ships would be sunk. Nobody can give so absurd a promise as that."

Costly German Success

"This has been a costly German success. Seven or eight thousand men have been drowned and thousands of corpses have been washed up."

Replying to the question why we did not send a big ship into Narvik on the first day with the destroyers, Mr. Churchill said the reason was that the only one available was a battle cruiser.

"We have only two battle cruisers and we felt it a very great danger to the balance of the fleet if we had lost one of them."

"The authorities at the Admiralty, when the Warspite went into Narvik, were very much relieved to find that no controlled mine-fields were laid in the fjord and no destroyer was lurking in some narrow angle to fire its bouquet of torpedoes."

What Would Have Been Said?

"Things are very different when looked at beforehand and looked at afterwards."

"What would have been said if the Warspite had been sunk? It was madness to send one of our most valuable ships in narrow congested waters."

"If you dare and forfeit is exacted, it is the murder of your sailors, and if prudence withholds, you are craven, cowardly, inept and timid."

"We were asked why we did not go into Bergen, Trondheim and other ports in the first few hours."

"Troops had not been landed, the only object of going into the fjord would have been to destroy such enemy destroyers as were there. These were largely destroyed from the air by the Fleet Air Arm."

My Thoughts Always On Narvik

"There was no dispute that it was our duty to do our best to help the Norwegians and for that the capture of Trondheim was the best way. My thoughts had always been fixed on Narvik. There it seems the path that may lead to some decisive achievement in the war."

"But when the German outrage occurred, there was no dispute that we were bound to go to the aid of the Norwegians, and Trondheim was the place."

"A plan was prepared by the joint staffs for two diversionary landings at Namsos and Andalsnes, and for a direct landing in Trondheim Fjord, where enemy forces had seized that port. This was undoubtedly a hazardous operation."

"There was the fact that a very large number of valuable ships would have to be continuously exposed for many hours to air attack and possibly grievous losses. Nevertheless the Navy were perfectly ready to carry troops in."

Why Plan Was Abandoned

"No doubt was entertained about their ability to do so. Why then was this plan timed for April 25 abandoned? It was abandoned because on April 17 two diversionary landings had made good progress and it seemed easier to capture Trondheim by this method than incur the heavy loss of a direct attack."

"The Admiralty never withdrew their offer or considered the operation impracticable in the naval aspect."

"Grave doubts were entertained by the military with regard to the possibility of making a landing in the face of enemy air superiority."

"In those circumstances the Chiefs of Staff and Vice-Chiefs, without the

or nine German divisions and a huge air force now from the main theatre of war into Norway where they sustained very heavy casualties."

We ought not to be depressed, he said, at the withdrawal but to take comfort from the fact that our forces comforted themselves in a manner equal to the great traditions of the past."

Germans Want To Move Troops Through

Budapest, May 8.

The Press reports that Germany has asked Hungary for the right to move troops through Hungary.

Commenting on the report received, officials of the German Legation here describe such a request as unlikely. The Hungarians, however, have been nervous for the past three days.

Official news agencies deny carrying the reports of the German demands to march through the Carpatho-Ukraine, either directly or indirectly.

The Mti circulates extracts from a Belgrade article which reports tension in the Mediterranean, followed by Hungarian public opinion taking a keen interest, but the supposition prevails that the war will not spread to south-east Europe.—United Press.

Exports View Accepted

"Nobody has the right to suggest that the Navy withdrew from Narvik undertaking or that politicians overruled the Admiralty. I take full responsibility, together with the Prime Minister and other Ministers, for having accepted unanimously, the view of our expert advisers. I thought they were right on the information we had. I see no reason to alter my view by what I have learned since."

However, the situation rapidly became worse. The German thrust north to Oslo developed at an enormous pace. The Norwegians were unable to hold the mountain passes, and did not destroy the roads or railways."

Mr. Churchill said that by April 25 or April 26 the possibility of Trondheim being very large German forces had to be foreseen. At the same time the intense and continuous bombing of the bases at Namsos and Andalsnes prevented the landing of the small fishing ports and any reinforcement, even of artillery, and many supplies for troops were landed."

Necessary To Withdraw

It was, therefore, necessary to withdraw the troops or leave them to be destroyed by overwhelming forces. The decision to withdraw was undoubtedly sound (Government Cheers). The withdrawal of these troops was accomplished with very great skill and with very good luck."

All responsible naval, military and air authorities principally concerned and the War Cabinet were at every stage united."

Mr. Morrison, intervening, asked if the naval authorities on the spot at Trondheim were willing and anxious to enter Trondheim and whether their desire, countermanded or not, was sanctioned by Whitehall."

"I Strongly Deny It"

Mr. Churchill replied: "I not only deny it, but I give strong denial. There were no naval authorities on the spot at Trondheim. No authorities that we consulted differed from the advice tendered by the Chiefs of Staff and Vice-Chief, but Ministers are not sheltered by facts. They accept expert advice."

"I always believed that the Navy could carry troops into Trondheim fort, and land them to come to grips with the enemy. I would have been glad to take all possible responsibility for the attempt, provided it was supported by expert opinion."

"But even if we assume that this view is right—that we could have been masters at Trondheim or its ruins by April 25—could we have brought to bear a sufficient army south of Trondheim to drive the invader back? Even if we had at the present time got 25,000 or 30,000 Allied troops into action on that front, which in view of the enemy's air superiority, is highly questionable, such a force would not have been able to arrive in time or be equipped with artillery or anything like an equal air support in time."

Incomparably Superior

"German communications northwards were incomparably superior to anything we could at Trondheim and auxiliary landing places in that region. It would have been a costly struggle. There were already 120,000 German troops operating in Al-continental reinforcements. I cannot believe there would have been thrown in an army based at Trondheim and the German army based at Oslo."

Mr. Churchill added that had Sweden come to Norway's aid and had put her air forces at the disposal of the R.A.F., a different position might have been established."

3-MINUTE DRAMA IN A GARDEN

WHISPER: Let's ask that nice Mr. Peters to play tennis again. He looks so fed up, poor man...

WHISPER: Who wouldn't be with that dull looking wife of his?

WHISPER: Come on, let's ask him. I don't suppose she'll mind.

MR. PETERS! We want another man for a mixed doubles. Will you join us?

What, me? Yes—I'd love to!

DICK'S GAY LAUGHTER FROM NEXT DOOR WAS LIKE TORTURE TO NERVY. RUN-DOWN GWEN—SHE RUSHED INDOORS TO ESCAPE IT.

IN THE HALL MIRROR SHE CAUGHT SIGHT OF HERSELF.

GOSH, I DO LOOK OLD AND DRAWN THESE DAYS. ONLY BLAME DICK, REALLY. OH, IF ONLY I COULD SHAKE OFF THESE NERVES AND TIREDNESS. WONDER IF IT'D BE ANY GOOD SEEING THE DOCTOR.

For heaven's sake, Gwen, don't be difficult. If you weren't always complaining of tiredness these days they'd invite you, too!

Dick, you're always running away to those girls next door. You never consider me lately. I might as well not exist for all the notice you take of me.

Well, Mrs. Peters, your trouble sounds like Night Starvation. You see, even during sleep you go on; using up energy in heartbeats, breathing and other automatic actions. Unless energy is replaced during sleep, no wonder you wake tired, feel and look run-down and 'nervy'. I advise Horlicks for that.

AT THE DOCTORS

This tiredness makes me feel so desperate, doctor. Why I even wake tired!

Well, Mrs. Peters, your trouble sounds like Night Starvation. You see, even during sleep you go on; using up energy in heartbeats, breathing and other automatic actions. Unless energy is replaced during sleep, no wonder you wake tired, feel and look run-down and 'nervy'. I advise Horlicks for that.

HORLICKS FOR GWEN EVERY NIGHT—HER HEALTH IMPROVED WONDERFULLY.

6 WEEKS LATER

Gwen, you look marvellous these days—such a sparkle in your eyes.

DO YOU WAKE TIRED, FEEL AND LOOK RUN-DOWN AND NERVY?

Oh, yes, Gwen, do!

Shall we, Dick?

Why of course, darling.

I hope you're coming to the club dance, Mrs. Peters.

THINKS: HOW MUCH MORE ATTRACTIVE GWEN LOOKS SINCE SHE'S BEEN TAKING HORLICKS.

IF so, take Horlicks, a cupful regularly last thing at night. You'll wake refreshed every morning. In a few weeks you'll get all your vitality, 'drive' and self-confidence back. Get Horlicks to-day. Horlicks is best when made in the special mixer obtainable at all good stores.

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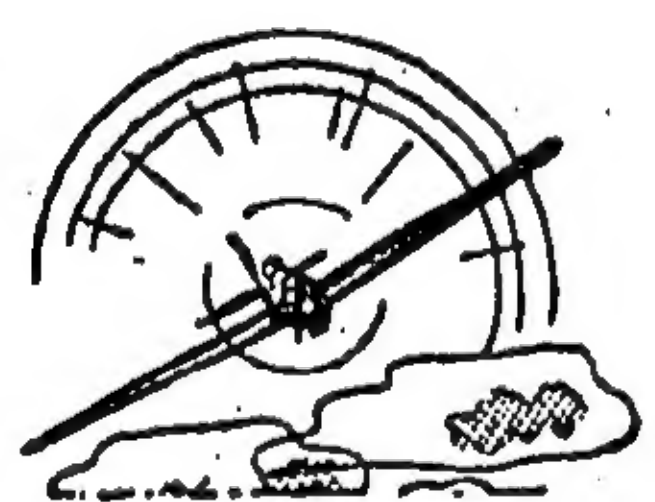
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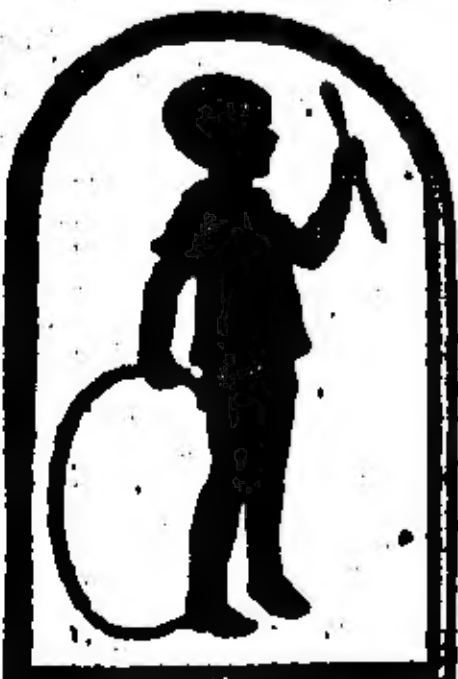
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Thursday, May 9, 1940.

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New Contemptibles

GOEBBELS, leader of the
Nazi Propaganda Department,
and the German press either
have not read "Mein Kampf" or
they think German people have
not. In commenting on the
evacuation by British troops of
the Trondheim area, they ex-
press the utmost contempt for
Tommy as a fighting man. The
hostilities in Norway prove, they
say, that the German soldier is
immeasurably superior to the
British. And much more on the
same lines.

If the Germans turn to
their Leader's book they will
form a very different opinion of
the qualities of the British
soldier.

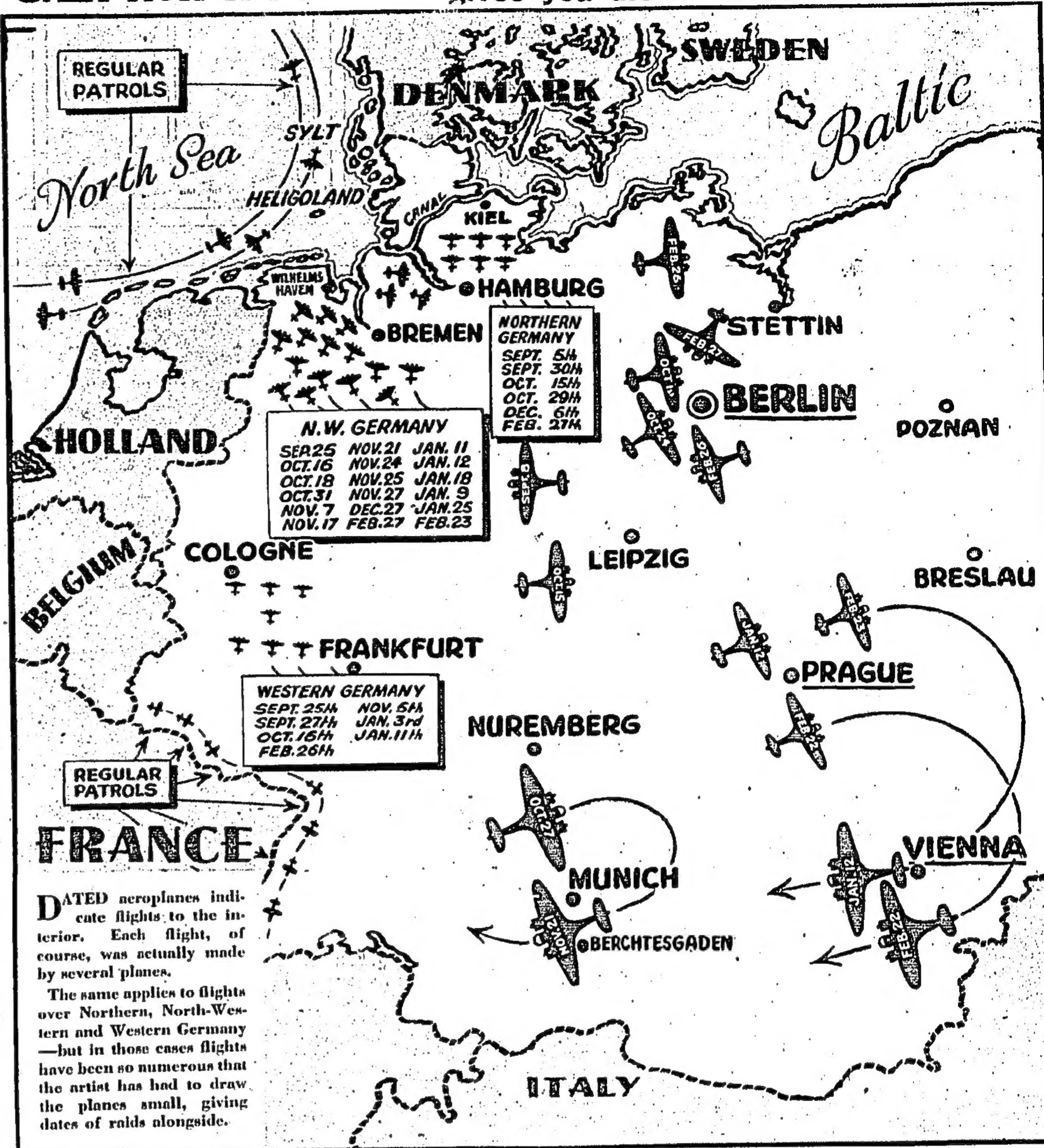
Referring to the danger of
deprecating an enemy in comic
papers and other publications,
Hitler says: "The result was an
under-valuation for which we
had to pay a heavy penalty. I
can vividly recall to mind the
astonished looks of my comrades
when they found themselves
personally face to face for the
first time with the Tommies in
Flanders. After a few days of
fighting the consciousness slowly
dawned on our soldiers that
those Scotsmen were not like the
ones we had seen described and
caricatured in the comic papers
and mentioned in the com-
muniquees."

A further corrective to the
latest German gloatings, so
reminiscent of the early days of
the last war when they called
the British soldier "a con-
temptible rabble," is to be found
in the writings of one of the
German fire-eating professors,
Ewald Banse: "The man who
under-rates the enemy over-
rates himself and thereby turns
the odds against himself. The
essence of all preparations for
war is getting to know one's
enemy, studying his strong and
his weak points in laborious
detail." And again: "The most
marked feature of all is the
incredible tenacity with which
the English, once they have
adopted an objective, never let it
out of sight for a moment."

These wholesome reflections,
however, do not find a place in
Nazi propaganda nowadays. It
may be that the German soldier
will have to learn over again the
lesson his father learned twenty-
five years ago.

R.A.F. OVER GERMANY

How often have R.A.F. planes flown
over Germany since war began? And
what territory did they cover? This map
gives you the answers.

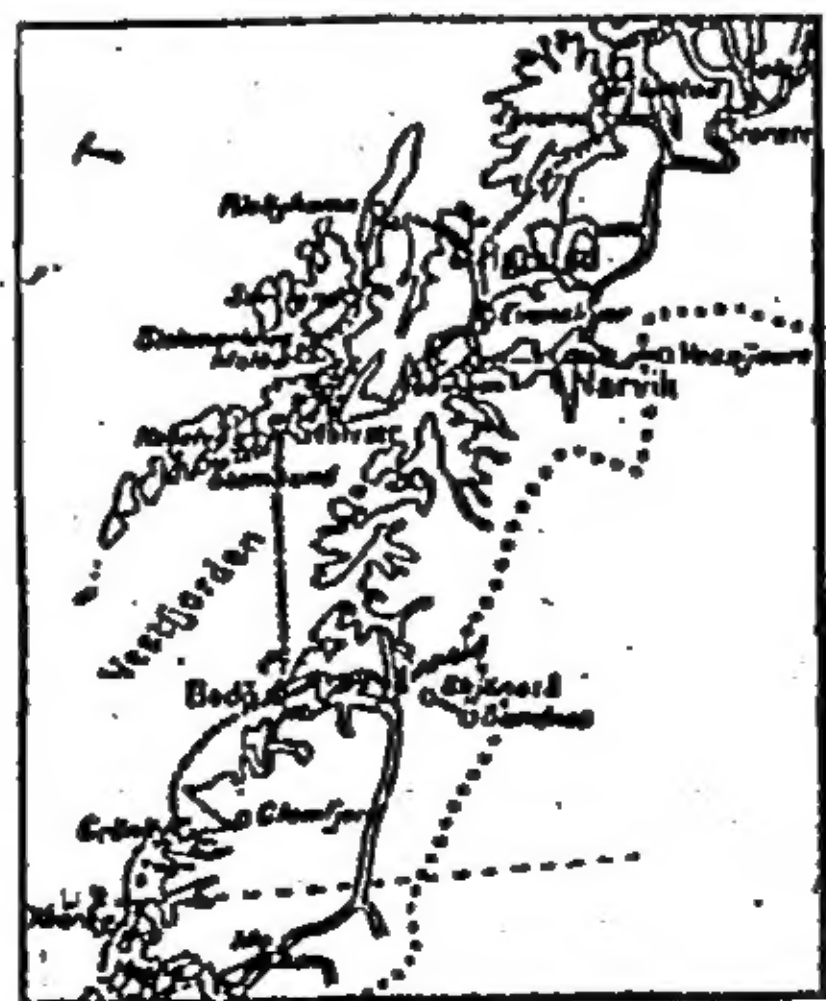


CHECK UP ON COMMUNICATIONS IN NORWAY

THE Norwegian system of com-
munications is of great importance
for all operations which may be con-
ducted after the landing of a British
expeditionary force in that country.
Generally speaking, it must be said
that these communications, for geo-
graphical reasons, are somewhat
scanty and that they will certainly
raise military difficulties. Compared
with Great Britain, Norway has not
got many railways or good motor
roads. The explanation is that main-
ly because of the high mountains and
the always complicated terrain it has
been expensive to construct railways
and motor roads; especially when
communication between the different
parts of the country was maintained
easily and cheaply by sea routes
along the coast.

★ ★ ★

THE principal point is that Norway
south of the Trondheim Fjord and
north of Narvik consists, so to speak,
of two islands, all communications
between these parts being carried on
by sea. So far as Narvik is concern-
ed it must be kept in mind that this
place is mainly a Swedish export



port. If it had not been for the trade
in Swedish iron ore Narvik would
still be a small and unnoticed fishing
village and nothing else. The land-
ing of British troops in Narvik and in
places north of Narvik had therefore
no chance of directly affecting the
military situation in the Trondheim
area. Narvik's only land com-
munication is with Sweden along the

railway to the Gulf of Bothnia. The
importance of British troops being
landed in Narvik is nevertheless
threefold; it has a psychological
value, it enables the British Navy to
take sure control over the northern
Norwegian coastline, and it guaran-
tees communication between the
Western Powers and Sweden.

Even if the landing in Narvik is
not decisive, it is a necessary step
on the way to effective Allied help to
Norway. But the whole of Norway
between Narvik and Namsos, on the
Nun Fjord, north of Trondheim,
lacks through communication lines,
whether by rail or road.

In Namsos, north of Trondheim,
however, begins the main railway
system. From Namsos there is a
line down to Trondheim, and from
Trondheim two lines to Oslo. One of
these lines is connected through a
branch line with Andalsnes, on the
Romsdal Fjord. From Oslo the rail-
way goes over the mountains to Ber-
gen, and from the capital, finally,
there is a railway along the south
coast to Stavanger, but it is not com-
plete and certain parts are still under
construction. The most important
motor roads are from Oslo along the
south coast to Stavanger, from Oslo
to the Hardanger Fjord, from Oslo
to the Sogne Fjord, and from Oslo to
the Romsdal Fjord. These ways are the
main lines between Central Norway,
north of Oslo, and the west coast.
This summary shows that Bergen has
no connection with the motor-road
system and that Stavanger lacks
communication with the railway
system in the central parts of the
country.

It must be pointed out that the Ber-
gen railway and the rail to Trondheim
go through many tunnels and con-
sequently may easily be cut, which may
turn out to be advantageous both for

the defenders and the invaders. Then
there is the very important question
of the weather conditions. Actually
some of the most important motor
roads connecting the east and the
west parts of the country used not
long ago to be closed during the win-
ter months because the heavy snows
prevented traffic; this may no longer
be the case, but during the period of
the thaw, which is now approaching
and has in certain parts of Norway
already begun, the big roads will
probably not be able to take much
heavy traffic and the smaller roads
none at all. The Norwegian knowl-
edge of the country, however, will
help the Allied troops to overcome
more easily these difficulties than the
Germans.

★ ★ ★

ALTHOUGH nothing is known, for
good reasons, of the places where the
main Allied forces may now operate
in Norway, it can, for the purpose of
speculation, be assumed that the most
convenient ports, apart from the
possibility of Stavanger, Bergen, and
Trondheim, with their excellent port
equipment, being retaken, are And-
alsnes and Namsos. Both are now
definitely occupied by the Germans.

From Andalsnes on the Romsdal
Fjord, runs the branch line up to the
main, Trondheim-Oslo line; a rather
good motor road follows the railway.
Andalsnes is a small place with not a
thousand people, but the port is good,
the quays having a good capacity.
Namsos further north, is the northern-
most Norwegian railway station, with
the exception of Narvik.

From Namsos the line runs down
to Trondheim. The port is compara-
tively good, the surrounding coun-
try in both places suitable for opera-
tions and not very wild and moun-
tainous. The Germans have occupied

Dombas, which is the junction be-
tween the Andalsnes and Trondheim
lines. With the Germans in control
of certain ports near the two men-
tioned places they must be exposed
to British naval action. Of course
there are many other places in the
Fjords where smaller detachments
may be landed, but considerable
forces will have to be based on ports
of some capacity. Trondheim is the
main Norwegian west coast port north
of Bergen, and if the British Navy
can force its way into the Trondheim
Fjord—where, by the way, the sur-
rounding plains provide air bases—
the best way into Norway will be
opened. From Trondheim runs,
furthermore, one of the three rail-
ways between Norway and Sweden,
the others being from Narvik and
from Oslo via Kongsvinger into Cen-
tral Sweden.

GRAF SPEE SALVAGE

Task For Experts

MONTE VIDEO.

The task of breaking up and re-
moving the scuttled German "pocket-
battleship" Admiral Graf Spee will
tax the ingenuity of the experts here.
A start has not yet been made on the
work as the necessary permits have
still to be obtained from the Urugu-
ayan authorities.

The Franco-Uruguayan firm of Re-
guscel and Voulminot, leading en-
gineers and ship repairers in Monte
Video, have been given the contract.
The firm owns a dry dock capable of
taking a 7,000-ton tramp steamer.

Divers here have no experience in
using oxy-acetylene gas apparatus for
cutting metal under water, and it
is doubtful whether there is any
plant available locally for such work.

It will be a difficult and tedious
process to blow up the underwater
part of the wreck into pieces weigh-
ing less than 80 tons. But this is
essential, since the maximum lift of
the largest local floating crane is 80
tons.

Uruguayan marine law prohibits
the employment of craft, equipment
or labour from another country in
salvage operations in Uruguayan
waters.

WESTERN FRONT

Big Artillery Action

Cautious Statement By Nazis

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, May 8 (UP).—The official German news agency report says: "On the West Front there was somewhat stronger artillery, and patrol troop activity. Enemy artillery was engaged in intermittent fire between the Moselle river and the Palatine forest which was answered by the German batteries."
"On Tuesday a French company was repulsed with the loss of 15 to 20 men."

TOLL OF THE ROAD

One Fatality Reported During Last Week

In the Colony of Hongkong, including the Island, Kowloon and New Territories, during the week ended on Saturday, there were altogether 70 traffic accidents as the result of which one person was killed and 31 persons were injured.

The person killed, Chinese male, age 55, was knocked down and killed by a private car while crossing the carriageway.

Wide weekly return of April 6 to 13, the Chinese male, age 50, who was knocked down and injured by a motor lorry on April 9 while crossing the carriageway, succumbed to his injuries on April 29.

Of the persons injured, 21 were pedestrians who were struck by vehicles while crossing the carriageway; a motor cyclist and a rickshaw passenger were injured as the result of collisions between vehicles; four lorry passengers were injured, one through jumping off and the others by falling from moving lorries; a lorry driver was injured when his vehicle ran into a hillside; and one bus passenger and two tram passengers were injured while alighting from a moving bus and moving trams respectively.

Of the 70 accidents, 33 were collisions between vehicles, 34 were collisions between vehicles and pedestrians and 12 accidents were due to other causes.

A.R.P. ORDERS NO. 19

Instructions by Director For Coming Week

A.R.P. Orders issued by Wing-Commander A. H. S. Sieck-Perkins, O.B.E., Director of Air Raid Precautions:

Appointment
Mr. C. L. Chow is appointed Deputy District Warden, District "E," Central Division as from May 8, 1940.

Change of Address
It is most important that all members of the Corps notify this Office or their District Wardens of any change of address.

Training
Squad Drill—Shamshupo—Squad drill for all Districts at the Police Training School on Sunday, May 12, 1940.

Meeting—Western Division—There will be a meeting of the District and Deputy District Wardens of the Western Division in the Divisional Warden's Office, 5th floor, Shell House, on Thursday, May 9, at 5.15 p.m.

Wardens Examination (No. 11)—In English) Syllabus A.—An examination for candidates who attended Mr. Frost's Class will be held at the Club Lusitano on Friday, the 10th instant, commencing at 5.45 p.m. Students other than those already detailed to attend, who wish to sit for the examination, should attend at the time and place indicated and report to the Invigilator.

Chinese Wardens Examinations (Syllabus A) will be held on May 10, 1940, as follows:
C123—Police Training School—7 p.m.
C108—Wah Yan College, Nelson St.—8 p.m.
C103—Chinese Public School, Koon Yam St., Hung Hom—7 p.m.
C105—Ellis Kadoorie School, Hospital Road—8 p.m.

C104 and C121—A.R.P. School for candidates attending South China A.A. School Class and Kwong Luen Guild Class. Examination commences.

C125—Syllabus A Examination (Oral) on the 14th instant at Police Headquarters and Police Training School commencing at 10.15 a.m. (SGD.) H. W. LEYDEN, Warden Instructor.

Fourth Battleship For Italy Soon

PARIS, May 8 (Reuter).—Italy's fourth 10,000-ton battleship, Roma, is shortly to be launched at Genoa, according to a Rome telegram.

Two of these battleships have already been delivered to the Italian Navy.

German Reaction To Premier's Speech

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—The first German newspapers arriving here today carry brief reports of Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

Some of the adjectives they apply to it are: "Lame," "Lying," and "Cowardly."

Full Report Of Second Day Of Commons Debate

PREMIER'S DRAMATIC INTERVENTION

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Labour M.P., opening the second day of the debate in the House of Commons, emphasised the gravity of the issues involved.

He said: "If we must be sternly critical about the handling of events and refer to certain persons, we are not actuated by partisan considerations."

"I would sing the praises of anyone instrumental in winning the war."

He declared that the more the debate proceeds the more the Ministers appear to be open to considerable censure for their conduct of affairs. He complained that Mr. Churchill, who had considerable responsibility for the operations, would be heard last when there could be no comment on his evidence.

Amazing Action

Mr. Morrison described the scattering of the expeditionary force prepared for Finland as an amazing action.

"I wonder whether the Government took the pledge to Norway seriously as an essential part of the war operations or as merely discharging a moral obligation to protect themselves from criticism."

Mr. Morrison then asked when were the Government first informed of the German move against Norway and Denmark? When did the first message of the movement of German transports come through and how soon afterwards was there a real move?

As regards the laying of mines on the Norwegian coast, Mr. Morrison said: "To tell Hitler what you are going to do before you do it is profoundly unwise. The Government ought to have had surveys of the coasts, harbours, fjords and aerodromes so as to know where to get at and to get there quickly. It looks as if none of these things were done."

Mr. Morrison named Mr. Chamberlain, Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare as unequal to their task and as more than any other men responsible for not avoiding war. He announced that the Labour Opposition would divide the House at the end of the evening.

Premier Intervenes

Immediately following Mr. Morrison's speech, the Prime Minister rose—almost sprang—to the despatch box and said:

"The words which Mr. Morrison has just uttered make it necessary for me to intervene for a moment or two at this stage. Mr. Morrison began his speech by emphasising the gravity of the occasion. The challenge he has thrown at the Government in general and the attack he has made on them and upon me in particular makes it graver still."

"Naturally as head of the Government, I accept primary responsibility for the actions of the Government, but it is grave not because of personal considerations—none of us would for a moment desire to hold on to office for a moment longer than we retain the confidence of this House—but because, as warned the House yesterday, this is a time of national danger."

Challenge Accepted

"We are facing a relentless enemy who must be fought by united action of this country. It may well be that it is a duty to criticise the Government. I don't seek to evade criticism, but I say to my friends in this House—and I have friends in this House (Loud Government cheers)—no Government can prosecute the war efficiently unless it has public and Parliamentary support."

"I accept the challenge. I welcome it indeed. At least we shall see who it is with us and who is against us. I call on my friends to support us in the lobby to-night." (Loud Cheers.)

Lloyd George Hits Out

Mr. Lloyd George said that the facts given by Sir Samuel Hoare were no defence of the Government. The first instalment of British forces which went to Norway, he said, ought to have been picked men. Britain sent a territorial brigade which had not had very much training.

That was the advance part of the forces which had to accomplish a task upon which success of the whole force depended.

"We ought to have had a combination of Army and Navy," he continued. "We had neither. We gambled on a chance of getting air bases."

Half Baked Expedition

"The whole of this vital expedition, which would have made a vast difference to this country strategically and an infinite difference to their prestige in the world, was made dependent upon this half prepared and half baked expeditionary force without any combination between the Army and Navy."

There could not have been a more serious condemnation of the action of the Government in Norway when the Germans were preparing to raid some adjoining country and probably the Baltic, he said.

"We are all proud to read of the gallantry of our men," he continued. "All the more shame then that we should make fools of them (Opposition Cheers)."

No Case For Panic

"You must face facts to restore position. There is no case for a panic (General cheers)."

"But there is a grave cause for pulling ourselves together."

"You won't rouse the British Empire as you must to put forth its

strength until you tell it what is really the peril."

"We need real action, not the sham action we have had."

"The petty cash balance sheet of losses on either side is of no use."

"Strategically we are in a much worse position than before."

"The greatest triumph of this extraordinary man Hitler has been that he has been put into greater jeopardy than his predecessors did in 1914."

Three Big Losses

"One strategic advantage we handed over was Czechoslovakia with a million of the finest troops in Europe gone."

"What is the second? You had a Franco-Russian Alliance by which Russia was to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia and there would have been a new war front for Germany."

"What happened? Russia's ships are now crossing the Black Sea with oil for the aeroplanes of Germany."

"Thirdly, there is Rumania. Germany has practically Rumania in her hands. If they did not have it a month ago, by this policy in Norway, we have now handed them Rumania."

"With regard to Spain I hope my fears about that country will not prove true."

Sweden Not To Blame

"Now you have got Scandinavia in German hands. It is no use criticising Sweden."

"What right have we to criticise them? We promised to rescue, we promised to protect. We never sent an aeroplane to Poland. We were too late in Norway."

"The German occupation of Norway brings German aeroplanes and submarines 200 miles nearer our coast."

"There was a promise to Poland, a promise to Norway and a promise to Finland."

"Our promissory notes are now rubbish in our hands." (Loud cries of "Shame" from the Government supporters and cheers from the Labour benches.)

"Tell me now," he continued, "of one little country that will be prepared to stand up to the Nazis upon a mere promise from us."

"What is the use of not facing facts?"

Resign, Appeal To Premier

Mr. Lloyd George said that everybody was dissatisfied with the war effort of this country and agreed with the Prime Minister that "we must face the position and face it with people and not as personal issues."

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Prime Minister had appealed for sacrifice from the nation which was ready so long as "you give confidence to them that those who are leading them are doing their best for them."

"I say now solemnly that the Prime Minister can give an example of sacrifice because I can tell him one thing. There is nothing which would contribute more to victory in this war than that he should sacrifice the seals of office." (Loud cheers from Labour supporters.)

The R.A.F.'s Part

Taking part in the debate, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, said that he proposed to concentrate upon the events of the last month and the part taken in those operations by the R.A.F.

"The Germans were in control of all strategic aerodromes in central and southern Norway. That was a critical fact which must never be forgotten when they considered the military operations that subsequently took place."

It meant from the very outset that the R.A.F. was suffering under a handicap as their machines had to fly hundreds of miles backwards and forwards across the North Sea, while the enemy had air bases on the spot.

"Our task was to win a foothold in Norway for our fighters, and during the time that attempts were being made we did everything in our power to reduce the scale of air attack that was being launched upon our sea bases."

No Delay

"I can say categorically that there was no delay in starting these operations. Immediately after the entry of the Germans in Norway, we made air reconnaissances and attacks not only on aerodromes in Norway but on key aerodromes in Denmark and one of the key aerodromes in Germany."

"From that day onwards, day after day, night after night, in the face of terrible weather conditions, we maintained these intensive attacks upon those key points."

"I can claim that the effort of the Air Force was very definite and marked results. We were able first of all very materially to reduce the scale of air attack upon our bases and troops. We inflicted on the Go in air force three times the loss they inflicted on us (Government Cheers). That is a claim based upon evidence."

Sir Samuel praised the R.A.F. men and said that in quality they were a match against any enemy and on reasonably equal terms would take very heavy toll."

Only Frozen Lakes

Sir Samuel told the House that with the first troops reconnaissance parties were sent to Andalsnes to search for a piece of level ground that could be used as a landing place. The only level ground in the neighbourhood consisted of frozen lakes and at the moment the thaw was beginning.

Only one suitable landing place was found and the surface was swept clear of snow to form runways.

The necessary stores, munitions and petrol were provided and in less than a week it was ready to receive aircraft.

A squadron of Gladiators, which had already been embarked on an aircraft carrier, were flown off the ship 180 miles from land in a thick snowstorm. At seven in the evening they landed on the lake and at ten o'clock that night the first patrol was in the air.

15-Hour Attack

But next day eight German bombers took part in an attack on the lake. This attack was continuous for 15 hours. Tons of high explosives fell from the bombers during that period, and there were 37 combats.

Six German planes were brought down close to the lake. It was certain that another eight were brought down in the near vicinity, and Squadron Leader and Flight Lieutenant thought that no less than 30 machines were put out of action in the course of the operations.

Mr. Dalton's Queries

Mr. Hugh Dalton (Labour) asked if there were any anti-aircraft guns in the neighbourhood of frozen lakes. Sir Samuel Hoare, in reply, said: "I am sorry to say there were not. The arrangement for anti-aircraft guns was upset by the sinking of ships and it was a question whether to hurry on the squadron or to wait for some further days for the anti-aircraft guns."

"On the whole we took the decision to send aeroplanes to engage German bombers at once."

Sir Samuel added that the effect of the German bombing was that a greater part of the British machines were put out of action on the ground.

Not one was brought down in the air. He said that the cardinal factor was the lack of air bases.

British public opinion would not have stood for inaction and it was inevitable that they should take the risk which was realised from the start.

Two Lessons Learned

Everything possible was done without air bases. Sir Samuel said that two lessons had been learned from the operations in Norway:

1.—The superiority of the British fighter over the German bomber, but a strong counter must be met by superior air power.

2.—The power of the British Air Force striking night after night.

The quality of this force, he said, was unsurpassed but the quantity was not nearly big enough.

The momentum of production was now gathering speed and it has ever been and there is no reason why it should not become better and better," he said.

In answering a question, Sir Samuel said that he knew of no German aerodromes in the Narvik area and such seemed extremely unlikely, he thought.

Not Invincible

The German air power was not invincible, he said. Air power, he said, was only invincible when there was not sufficient air power against it. In this case the Allies had no fighter force to cope with the German bombers.

They had their fighters available they had always shown how well they could cope with the German bombers.

The history of the past eight months had shown the superiority of the British fighters over the German bombers.

POPE'S ADDRESS TO NEWLY-WEDS

VATICAN CITY, May 8 (Reuter).—The possibility of the war spreading to other countries was referred to by the Pope in an address to several thousand newly-married couples at the Vatican to-day.

His Holiness declared: "If human efforts do not now seem strong enough to secure a prompt establishment of just and lasting peace, men can still pray for divine intervention to unite once again in peace their children who have been so cruelly divided."

EGYPT'S TROOPS NOW READY

CAIRO, May 8 (Reuter).—It was disclosed to-day that the Egyptian Army, Legion and Egypt's first Bedouin Cavalry Army are now ready for service.

Up to the present they have been distributed among the western desert oases.

The Legion, which is armed with rifles, dagger, grenades and is officered by Bedouins, has been organised to wage guerilla warfare.

HOLLAND READY

FROM PAGE ONE

Meanwhile, suspected spies are being rounded up.
Among to-night's indications of a slight relaxation in tension are the announcement of minor exemptions to the general cancellation of leave in the forces, and the restoration of a normal schedule to-morrow on the electrified section of the railways.

No Illusions

As a result of the cancellation of army leave and the recall of all categories on leave, Holland, according to one political observer, has more men with the colours than she ever had. Since the invasion of Norway and Denmark, the Dutch have had no illusions regarding the fate which may befall any of Germany's neighbours, and the Government's measures therefore, have been received with understanding and resignation, even with relief, as showing that no event will take Holland by surprise. It is remarked that visible measures of precaution include the cons. Nobody suggests that Holland could be the victim of a British attack, and it would rather seem that after the swift German landings in Norway, the possibility of a German attack by sea reappeared as a new factor in the situation.

Further Measures

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—Further measures have now been taken in Holland.

Following the cancellation of all leave for the Army, Navy and Air Force, the war industries and railway services have been restricted.

Between Saturday and Monday, shipping was barred from all waters south-east of Holland. This area is the main connection between Germany and Belgium.

From 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. every night all telephone communications between the Netherlands and other countries is reserved for Government calls.

The Netherlands Minister to Washington has been appointed General Paymaster for all Dutch officials abroad in the case of an emergency. Presumably this will go into effect only if Holland is attacked.

Washington Watching

WASHINGTON, May 8 (Reuter).—Official dispatches reaching the State Department since yesterday indicated some increase of tension in the Netherlands as the result of fears of invasion by Germany, stated Mr. Cordell Hull at the Press Conference to-day.

Mr. Cordell Hull added that American "nationals in Holland have no excuse if caught there by any outbreak of hostilities because they have long been advised to leave owing to the threat of war."

Gestapo Move To Belgian Frontier

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—It is reported from a reliable source that numbers of Gestapo men who, until recently, had been in Poland, have been transferred to Aachen, near the Belgian and Dutch frontiers.

In Poland these men followed close behind the advancing German army and were responsible for keeping order and cleaning up" behind the German lines.

Ready Aid For Refugees

British Government's Fine Response

GENEVA, May 8. (Reuter).—An interim report has been issued by the League of Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees.

The liberal policy of the British Government towards victims of the Nazi aggression is being continued, he reports.

There have been very few cases in which the concession of personal liberty has been abused by the refugees.

Generous Assistance
The British Government is most generously helping private bodies to look after 60,000 refugees.

Britain makes a monthly grant of half a million pounds to these bodies in addition to £100,000 as a lump sum.

At the outbreak of the war, the British Government allowed several thousand refugees, including German children, into Palestine.

The immigration to the Colonies and Dominions has been restricted but not stopped.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN STOMACH TEA

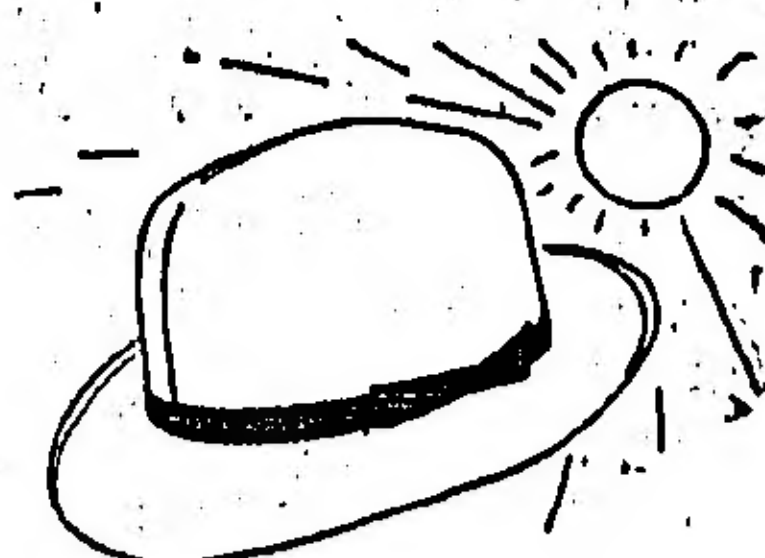
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GROWTH OF COLONY BASKETBALL

NUMBER OF TEAMS NOW MORE THAN FIFTY

Early Games Sponsored
By Chinese Y.M.C.A.

(By "Guard")

IN 1913, when Hongkong sent its first contingent of athletes to the Philippines to participate in the Far East Olympic games, they saw their first game of basketball. So impressed were they by the game that on their return to the Colony steps were immediately taken by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to interest the public of the Colony in this newest of games.

The first basketball court with its incomplete equipment was laid out in the dining room of the "Y", where the game was taught to the many who were interested in the game. There were no rules introduced then, and the game took on the aspect of a pastime.

The court was not only too small, it had also glass windows enclosing it, and it was only till a player named Li Lo-puk had injured his hand so badly pushing it through a pane of glass, that it was thought to shift the court to the site outside the Y.M.C.A. building. The court was measured to its correct size and boards and baskets equipped in accordance with requirements. From then on the popularity of the game increased by leaps and bounds.

Seven years later, in 1920, seeing that in most of the schools of the Colony basketball was gaining in popularity, the "Y" meditated starting a league which had H.E. the Governor R.E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., for its patron, Sir Robert Ho Tung as the Hon. President, Mr. N. T. Macintosh was President, and Mr. J. L. McPherson as Hon. Treasurer.

It had rather a riotous beginning, what with a lack of understanding of the rules, and inefficient referees, games almost invariably ended in fights. This was much improved upon in the following years, when a Referees' Association was set up as a court of inquiry to hear the complaints and settle disputes between teams and players.

In 1930, when the Chinese National Sports were held at Hangchow, representatives were sent from Hongkong in this branch of sport and the results attained served to make the sponsors, followers and workers of this sport all the more eager to push the thing further. More courts were set up including the present one at Blake Gardens, where most of the competitions for schools were held.

The girls came in for their share in the interest of this sport, so much so that the late Mr. Ho Sai-yiu, son of Sir Robert, presented a cup on the occasion the Girls' League was started, which was won by the Mui Fong Girls' College, in 1932. The Cup was called the See So-o Cup.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 11th and MONDAY, 13th May, 1940, commencing at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday, and at 12.30 p.m. on Monday.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. on the First Day and at 12.00 NOON on the Second Day. The Tiffin Interval will be after the second race (1.00 p.m.) on the Second Day.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

The temporary green cardboard badges are now cancelled and will no longer procure admission to the Enclosure.

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 per day for Gentlemen and \$3.00 per day for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Clubs, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27704) will close at 11.45 a.m. on the First Day and at 10.45 a.m. on the Second Day. Tiffins are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from U. No. 1 Box (Tel. 21920).

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order, O. R. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1940.

Outsider Wins S'hai Champions

Clunie House Pays \$113.20 Dividend

SHANGHAI, May 8 (UP).—Snatching the lead at the mile mark, Clunie House, the year's outstanding griffin, with A. V. Striker, who formerly raced in Hongkong in the saddle, won the Shanghai Spring Champions today before a record crowd, estimated as high as 20,000.

Clunie House thus topped the double for on Monday he won the Derby ridden by Encarnacion. The pony has run in three races this year, winning all.

Pole-Hunt rode Bagshot, which was second a length and half behind Clunie House. Don Enrico with Nood in the saddle was third by half a length. Clunie House's time was 2 min. 35 secs. for the mile and quarter, 24, secs. off the record.

CRITICS CONFUNDED

Although Clunie House is regarded as the best griffin seen in Shanghai for many years, racers avoid- ed betting him as few believed that Striker was capable of outclassing Shanghai's best jockeys. The failure of punters to back him resulted in a dividend of \$113.20 for a win and \$57.00 for a place, making him one of the longest outsiders in recent Champions' history.

Clunie House took the lead at the mile and fought off a strong challenge by White Parade, Vim, Don Enrico and Bagshot. The track was slightly heavy due to early morning slight rain.

It was Striker's first major victory on local tracks.

Complete Results

SHANGHAI, May 8 (Reuter).—To-day's races resulted.

Race 1.—Daintylight, Cherrylight, Slow Motion.

Race 2.—Carnival, Ben Lorond, Night Express.

Race 3.—Don Frederico, Sir Richard, Sparklight.

Race 4.—Trident, Duntail, National Flag.

Race 5.—Downside, Cord, China Clipper.

Race 6.—Tungstenlight, Wetmorn, Plainsman.

Race 7.—Manozest, Springtide, The Avocat.

League Rugby

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—Rugby League matches played to-day resulted as follows:

Fatherstone 38 Keighley 8

Bramley 10 Wakefield 42

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

1—Russian river
2—Food (tribal)
3—Location
4—Waters
5—One who pees
6—Domesticated
7—Swimming monkey
8—Go into
9—Chatter
10—Small sandpipers
11—Birdy cuckoo
12—Sharp noise
13—West Indian tattle
14—Unimpaired literature
15—Tall tower
16—Departed
17—Place
18—Opposite (Scottish)
19—Dried plant
20—Jewel
21—Arrangement
22—Radio amplifiers
23—Egyptian deity
24—Poisonous plant of atom family
25—Weaves back and forth
26—Adroitness (pl.)
27—English nobleman
28—Decorative language
29—Wood of Quiana tree
30—One who looks amorously

DOWN

1—Industrial furnace
2—Musical air
3—Becomes liquid from heat
4—Ship
5—Violators of speed regulations (col.)
6—Looking upward
7—Unit
8—Faintly to nineteen
9—Mating error
10—Good dancers
11—Ward
12—Take on outer covering
13—Kind of brew (pl.)
14—Pilot
15—Leave each other
16—Ancient Roman garments
17—Very black
18—Small teams
19—Shall rulers
20—Color of wool
21—Deserted
22—Breathe out suddenly
23—Soft shoes (col.)
24—Fragrant
25—Made by working
26—Famous English poet
27—Astronaut
28—Coarse woolen cloth
29—In geology, an underflow
30—Argus for
31—Underwood (Anglo-Indian)
32—Natural cavity in earth
33—Part of eye
34—Red carabian
35—Cared

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KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

MOST TIMELY DRAMA IN SCREEN HISTORY!

U-BOAT 29



CONRAD VEIDT
VALERIE HOBSON
SEBASTIAN SHAW
Screen play by Emile Zola
Directed by Michael Powell
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

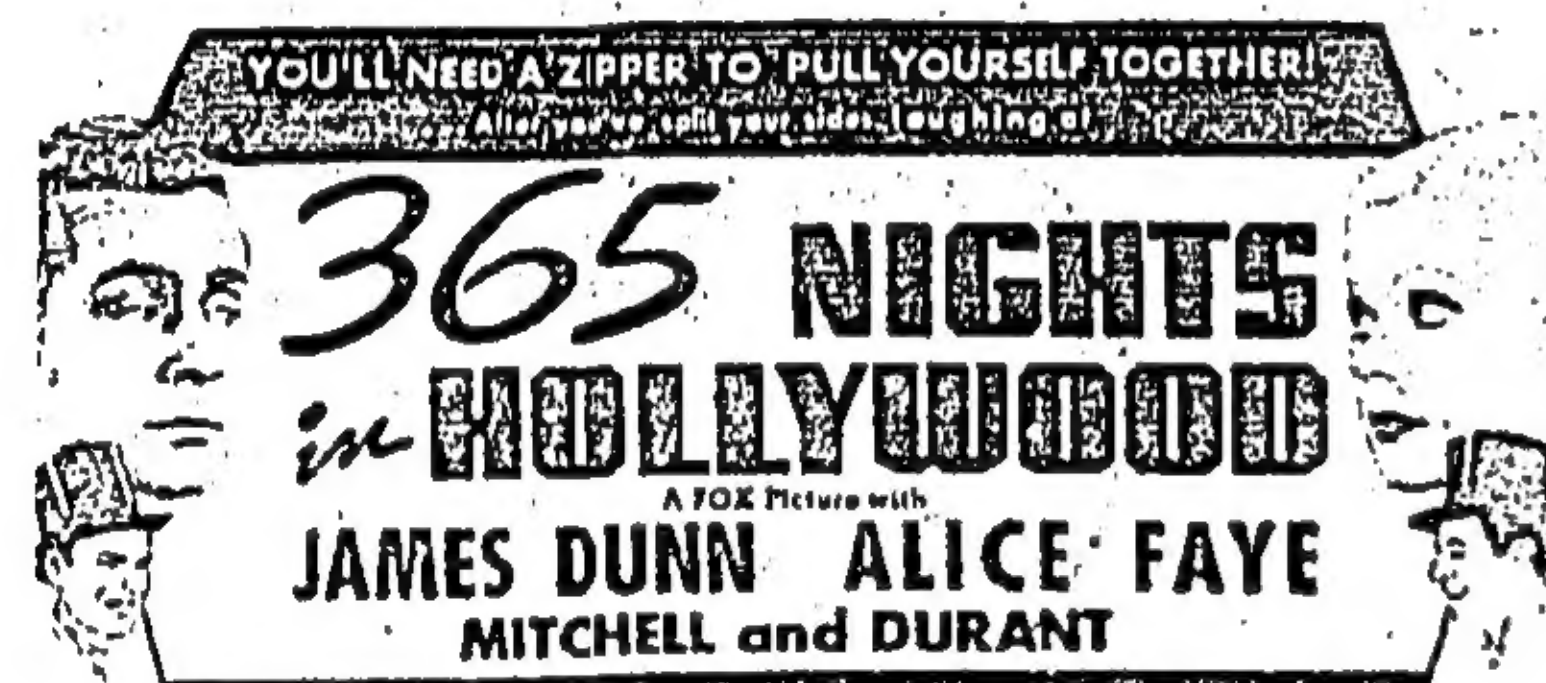
ALSO Latest 3 Stages Comedy "TERMITES OF 1938"
AND "SNOW TIMES" (Colour Cartoon)
Latest BRITISH NEWSREEL

Specially Brought Out by British Ministry of Information, Hongkong
CONSISTS OF:
Vivid pictures of the outposts in front of the Maginot line
The war in Norway
Chancellor of the Exchequer about to leave for the House of Commons
An official picture Destroyers into the Bay
Pounding & Torpedoing the enemy ships, German Destroyers & supply ships
Etc., Etc., Etc.

STAR THEATRE

HANKOW RD. KOWLOON DAILY AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 TEL 57795

TO-DAY ONLY



TO - MORROW "DAUGHTERS COURAGEOUS"
Warner Bros. Picture Lane Sisters - John Garfield

MAJESTIC THEATRE

NATHAN ROAD KOWLOON TEL 57222

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
A Gay Musical Comedy, Full of Rhythm and Fun!



ADDED ATTRACTION
LATEST BRITISH NEWSREEL
Specially Imported By Ministry Of Information
Directly After Showing at the King's Theatre

TO-MORROW & SATURDAY
The Year's Funniest Comedy-Thriller!
THE RITZ BROTHERS in "THE GORILLA"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Dine, Wine & Dance
at—
CHANTECLER
176-179 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 50021.

SINK ON SIGHT Nazis Will Show No Mercy

AFTER this month Germans will "sink all shipping at sight and spare nobody," according to the commander of one U-boat. This threat accompanied a gift of a bottle of rum and 500 cigarettes from the U-boat commander to survivors of the London steamer Stancliffe, torpedoed off the Scottish coast.

72 Hours Adrift

Sixteen survivors were landed at a northern town. Three coloured men were carried ashore suffering from frostbite and badly-swollen feet. Another man had broken ribs. "During three days and nights in a ship's boat we all suffered most acutely from exposure, wet and cold," said William Hickey, one of the crew.

"We saw a warship a mile away on Friday night and burned flares, but she did not see us."

Sea Madness

"One coloured man died on Friday night, and after 12 hours was buried at sea. Another died on Sunday afternoon and five during that night from what sailors call sea madness. "We did not have strength left to put the bodies overboard. An eighth man died after we landed. "All the officers were at breakfast when the ship was torpedoed without warning. We never saw one of them again."

"Bremen Sunk"

A declaration that the German liner Bremen was sunk off Norway with 15,000 troops on board was made by another survivor, a Norwegian named Rydningen. He declared that a prepared telegram found in the Bremen captain's pocket, saying he had arrived safely at a Norwegian port was wired to Germany by the Norwegian authorities.

LATE NEWS

Knelt and Prayed In Their Boat

"Why, only yesterday sailors from a British submarine were carrying ashore on stretchers eight emaciated Dutchmen they had rescued from six days' exposure in an open boat . . . " Mr. Churchill, broadcasting recently.

EIGHT men are lying in hospital somewhere in Scotland, their hearts filled with hate.

They are the men Churchill spoke of, the survivors of the crew of 12 of the Dutch trawler Trotinus, which was bombed, machine-gunned and sunk by German bombers in the North Sea on March 20.

Two of their shipmates died in the boat from exposure, one on Good Friday and the other on Easter Sunday. Both were buried at sea.

Second Engineer Glaszemaker: "About 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 20," he said, "we heard an aeroplane overhead and went on deck to see its nationality. Usually when we sight British or French machines we always wave, and the pilots invariably wave back to us."

Useless Water

"On this occasion the answer to our waving was a shower of bombs. A second attack killed Captain Winkler and the mate. "When dusk fell the submarine closed in, stopped her engines, and eager hands got the Dutch seamen, who could not help themselves, aboard the submarine."

The men are now all making good progress back to health.

Then Rescue

"We were so exhausted that we scarce had strength enough to lift the bodies over the boat's gunwale. "It was on the sixth day, when their situation appeared hopeless, that the British submarine Unity sighted the boatload of suffering."

When dusk fell the submarine closed in, stopped her engines, and eager hands got the Dutch seamen, who could not help themselves, aboard the submarine.

The men are now all making good progress back to health.

CZECHS FOR FRANCE

London, May 8. The first contingent of Czech-Slovak volunteers left London today for France. They were addressed by Dr. Benes and a flag was handed them by Mde. Benes. The Czech-Slovaks have been training in a camp in England since the outbreak of war.—Reuter Bulletin.

CATHAY

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS.
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, & 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES—20c, 30c, 40c. EVENINGS—20c, 30c, 50c, 70c, 80c.
TO-DAY, ONE DAY ONLY!



TO - MORROW ONLY : James Stewart, Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur
ONLY : "You Can't Take It With You"
SATURDAY : Alice Faye, Don Ameche in
Fox Picture : "HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE"

For HUMIDORS



Posed by JAMES STEWART and FRANK MORGAN, in M-G-M's wittily wicked romance entitled: "THE SHOP AROUND THE CORNER"

TO KEEP YOUR CIGARS
FRESH and DAMP-PROOF
DURING THE HOT, HUMID WEATHER

COME TO
C. INGENOHL'S CIGAR STORES
"La Perla del Oriente"
Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices!

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30 TEL 31453 • AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.30 TEL 56856

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
IT'S GAY! IT'S GALA! IT'S GLADI! IT'S GLORIOUS!



SATURDAY JAMES STEWART - MARGARET SULLAVAN
An M-G-M Picture "The Shop Around The Corner"

ORIENTAL

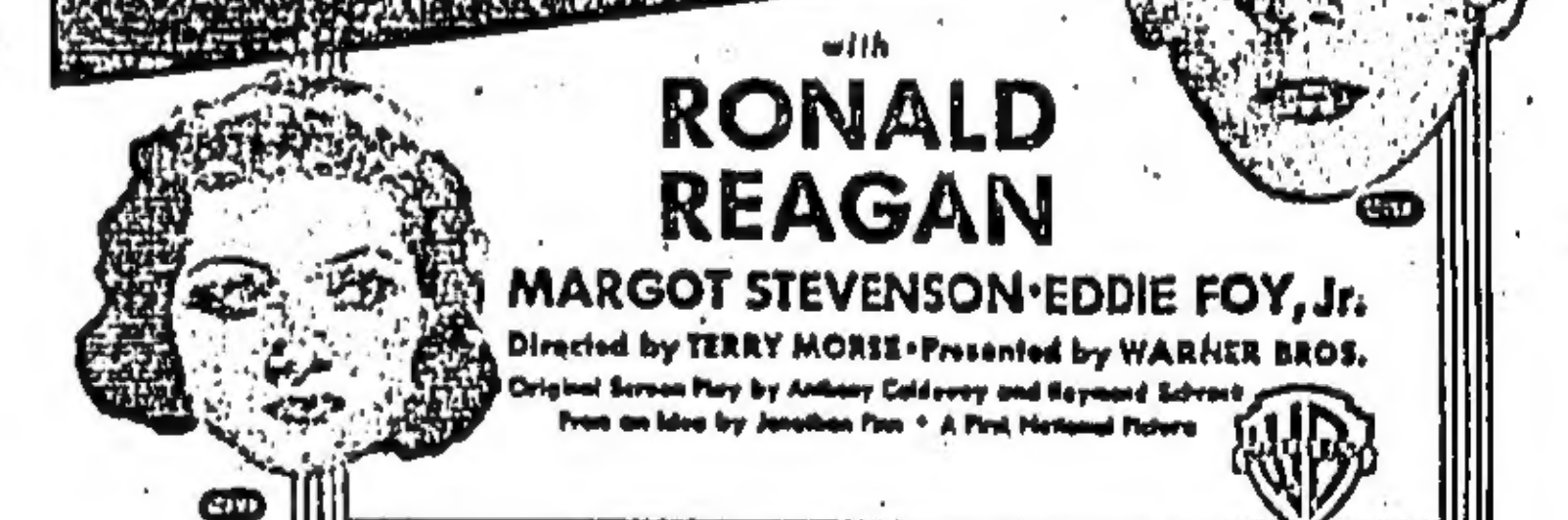
TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS
4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30-5.15 7.15-9.30
FLEMING ROAD WANCHAI TEL 20472

Special For To-day - To-morrow - Saturday
SUPERIOR FIRST RUN PRODUCTION
AT POPULAR PRICES

Don't think this picture is of an inferior quality because we are showing it at popular prices, its better than most pictures you see now-a-days at high prices.



SMASHING THE MONEY RING



SUN. MON. TUES. "TOWER of LONDON" SCREEN'S GREATEST SPECTACLE
MATINEES: 20c-30c. • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c.

CENTRAL DAILY AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 7.20 and 9.30 p.m.
PRICES: 45 cts., 55 cts., 80 cts.
QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL: CAR PARK - JERVOIS STREET
Take Bus No. 4 or 5 going west, 3 min. from stop opposite Queen's

LAST 5 SHOWS TO-DAY



IN AID OF THE DEAF
Lady Noble Opens Sale Of Children's Work
Lady Noble opened the sale of work held by the School for the Deaf at Kowloon City yesterday. She was welcomed by the Rev. Mr. H. D. Rosenthal, Miss Lee, the Principal, and the Rev. Mr. Lee Kau-yan. Needlework and dolls' furniture, made by the girls, and basket work by the boys, were for sale. After tea a demonstration of the school work was given by a number of the pupils. First there was a play based on the story of the Prodigal Son, the teacher reading the story, and the pupils, by watching her lips, following and translating the tale into actions. Then followed a toyshop sketch, with the children representing a variety of playthings, while two of the advanced pupils who had learned to speak, named the objects they represented. The final demonstration showed the method of teaching deaf children to speak.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PEARCE FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

WANTED TO BUY.

WE PAY HIGH PRICES for all gold and silver articles. Diamonds, Jewels, Gold, etc. Apply Eurasia Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

WE OFFER highest prices to any amount of gold articles, Jewels, Diamonds, etc. Apply Eurasia Gold Refining Co., 7th floor, China Building, Tel. 30727. No holidays.

WANTED. Seafaring boat under thousands tons for cruise to South Sea Islands. Must be in condition. State lowest price and full particulars. Box 570, "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

TENSION RELAXES

FROM PAGE ONE

Netherlands Government on Tuesday are ascribed to the concentration of German mechanised units along the border, according to Press reports from Amsterdam.

With the calling up of Reserves on Tuesday, the Netherlands now has under arms the largest army in her history.

The situation in both Holland and Belgium is described this afternoon as quiet.

Holland Ready
AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—To-night the tension in Holland appears momentarily to have eased, but the military authorities are not slackening their vigilance or defence preparations.

Foreign observers estimate that altogether 600,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen and members of auxiliary services now stand ready.

Nothing appears to have been neglected, and even Holland's wide, flat roads and other open spaces have been, where necessary, rendered useless as possible landing grounds for troops-carrying planes.

Meanwhile, suspected spies are being rounded up.
Among to-night's indications of a slight relaxation in tension are the announcement of minor exemptions to the general cancellation of leave in the forces, and the restoration of a normal schedule to-morrow on the electrified section of the railways.

No Illusions
As a result of the cancellation of army leave and the recall of all categories on leave, Holland, according to one political observer, has more men with the colors than she ever had. Since the invasion of Norway and Denmark, the Dutch have had no illusions regarding the fate which may befall any of Germany's neighbours, and the Government's measures therefore, have been received with understanding and resignation, even with relief, as showing that no event will take Holland by surprise.
It is remarked that visible measures of precaution include the const. Nobody suggests that Holland could be the victim of a British attack, and it would rather seem that after the swift German landings in Norway, the possibility of a German attack by sea reappeared as a new factor in the situation.

Further Measures
AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—Further measures have now been taken in Holland.

Following the cancellation of all leave for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the war industries and railway services have been restricted.

Between Saturday and Monday, shipping was barred from all waters south-east of Holland. This area is the main connection between Germany and Belgium.

From 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. every night all telephone communication between the Netherlands and other countries is reserved for Government calls.
The Netherlands Minister to Washington has been appointed General Paymaster for all Dutch officials abroad in the case of an emergency.

Presumably this will go into effect only if Holland is attacked.

Washington Watching
WASHINGTON, May 8 (Reuter).—Official despatches reaching the State Department since yesterday indicated some increase of tension in the Netherlands as the result of fears of invasion by Germany, stated Mr. Cordell Hull at the Press Conference to-day.

Mr. Cordell Hull added that American nationals in Holland have no excuse if caught there by any outbreak of hostilities because they have long been advised to leave owing to the threat of war.

Costs Move To Belgian Frontier

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—It is reported from a reliable source that numbers of Gestapo men who, until recently, had been in Poland, have been transferred to Aachen, near the Belgian and Dutch frontiers.
In Poland these men followed close behind the advancing German army and were responsible for keeping order and "cleaning up" behind the German lines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY

In accordance with Government Ordinance, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 13th May, 1940. (Whit Monday).
Hongkong, 8th May, 1940.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

C. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1893, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upst. Price
1	No. 4253	Junction of Tong Mi Road and Bate Street, Mong Kok.	N. S. E. W.	As per sale plan.	19,970	\$ 348
					19,970	\$ 348
						\$ 33,198

Pains in Back Gone in 3 Hours
If you suffer from terrible, sharp pains in back or sides, you can't get rid of them with ordinary medicine because you must lie in bed for days. Other symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble are: Stiffness, Painful Urination, Getting up at Night, Leg Pains, Lumbago, Nervousness, Headache, Dizziness, Gravel under the eye, and Rheumatism, poor Appetite and General Weakness. Act Now! In 3 hours you will feel better, and be completely well. The Guarantee is in the bottle.
Cystex
For Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Tract.

METROPOLE HOTEL
CENTRAL - CLEAN
COMFORTABLE - FIREPROOF

G. R.

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RADIO

31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)
ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and
Band of H. M. Cruiser
From the Studio

Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c. per second.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.
12.30 The London Palladium Orchestra and Webster Booth (Tenor).
1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Mozart—Concerto in G Major. Edwin Fischer (Piano) and His Chamber Orchestra.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.45 Lucienne Boyer (Vocal) and the Orchestra Masquade.

2.15 Close down.
5.05 Studio—Children's Hour.
6.45 Closing local Stock Quotations.
6.47 Military Band Music.

7.15 Studio—An appeal by His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Athol MacGregor on behalf of "St. John's Ambulance Brigade".

7.30 London Relay—The News.
8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Studio—Concert by the Band of one of His Majesty's Cruisers.
1. Dance Music: (a) Fox-Trot—They Can't Black Out the Moon, (b) Slow Fox-Trot—My Heart's Belonged to Daddy, (c) Waltz—Old Fashioned Lady, (d) Novelty Dance—Park Parade; Interlude; 3. (a) H. M. S. Pinnafire—Selection, (b) Wee Macgregor Patrol; Interlude; 4. Selection—50 Years of Song.

9.05 Vocal Items by The Mills Brothers.
9.15 London Relay—News Summary.
9.30 London Relay—"Vive La France".
9.45 A Violin Recital by Yehudi Menuhin—Concerto in G Major—Adagio, with Piano accomp. by Louis Persinger; Perpetual Motion, Op. 11. Dance of the Goblins, Op. 25, with Piano accomp. by Marcel Gazelle; Song of the Bride, with Piano accomp. by Herbert Glesien; Taranella, Op. 20, No. 2, with Piano accomp. by Marcel Gazelle.

10.06 Songs by Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano)—My Lord Marquis, Till I Meet the Innocent Country Maid, with the Vienna State Opera Orchestra; Lehn' Deine Wang' An Meine Wang', Wo Du Hingst, Da Will Auch Ich Hingehen, Op. 8, with Piano accomp. by Leo Rosenek.
10.20 Dvorak—Symphony No. 4 in G Major, Op. 48—Czech Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Václav Talich.
11.0 Close down.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO. LTD.

This is to give notice that the undermentioned cargo will be sold in our Godowns at Kowloon by Auction, to defray storage charges, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, unless claimed and storage charges are paid before that date.

Lot No.	Store.	Cargo.	Date Stored	Order of.
G 25161	Kae Shean & Co.	1 Bale Cardboard	11/7/31	—
25208	Kae Shean & Co.	6 Bales Strawboard	0/8/31	—
J 20872	Ching Fong Chong & Co.	79 Bales Cotton Gloves	24/0/38	—
H 30849	Meezon & Co.	4 Cases Pencils	2/0/37	—
J 27077	Kong Kee & Co., Ltd.	18 Cases Relorts	23/7/38	—
G 62063	Tai Hing	1 Case Cotton Goods	0/1/31	—
J 27054	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	2 Cases Dyes	20/9/38	—
27056	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	1 Case Dyes	20/9/38	—
27800	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	1 Drum Sod. Sulphate	21/10/38	—
27814	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	8 Drums Sod. Sulphate	25/10/38	—
28201	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	100 Drums Sulphur Black	27/1/30	—
G 25016	Wing Hong	20 Cases Hosiery Wool	20/10/31	—
20004	Wing Hong	3 Cases Hosiery Wool	4/12/31	—
H 28203	Leung Yui Wing	1 Box Cinema Films	15/4/35	—
28217	Leung Yui Wing	1 Box Cinema Films	24/4/35	—
H 20804	Tam Yui Lin	1 Case Machinery	23/9/38	—
31100	Tung Sing & Co.	3 Cases Rayon Goods	14/7/37	—
31351	Tin Tao & Co.	5 Pkges. Match Machine	21/8/37	—
31590	Tin Tao & Co.	10 Pkges. Match Machine	16/10/37	—
29739	Kwanun Trading Co.	8 Cases Water Bottles	7/8/38	—
F 38022	Canton Trading Assn.	2 Cases Packing	9/3/26	Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
G 39459	Canton Trading Assn.	2 Cases Medicines	25/4/32	—
F 45261	Hongkong Import & Export Co.	1 Case Perfumery	22/10/28	—
G 44747	Hongkong Import & Export Co.	1 Case Talcum Powder	0/6/29	—
23874	Ton Trading Co., Canton	2 Cases Gauze	20/9/30	—
25869	Ton Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Printed Matter	22/1/31	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
30087	Yokohama Specie Bank	1 Case Ash. Sheets	0/12/29	—
30088	Yokohama Specie Bank	1 Case Ash. Sheets	9/12/29	—
07078	N. S. Moses & Co., Ltd.	14 Cases Goldstone	4/6/31	—
H 33315	Hirata & Co., Canton	3 Cases Waterproof Cloth	15/3/33	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
46011	Hirata & Co., Canton	7 Cases Fasteners	2/8/37	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
33457	Muller & Phipps, Ltd.	3 Cases Prepared Food	28/3/33	—
35877	Chartered Bank of India	1 Case Disinfectant	11/12/33	—
37864	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents, "Glen" Line	51 Pkges. Sanitary Ware	21/8/34	Manufacturers Bank of China
40408	Capt. Godinez	1 Case Horse Races	27/6/35	—
42520	Kawamura & Co., Canton	1 Case Instruments	24/2/30	—
42911	Stard & Co., Canton	1 Crate Kettle	20/4/30	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
43373	Central European Trading Co., Canton	3 Bales Woolen Yarn	9/7/36	—
43465	Central European Trading Co., Canton	60 Pkges. Ash. Sheets	21/7/36	—
43775	Central European Trading Co., Canton	4 Cases Band Steel	10/7/36	—
H 43807	Central European Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Machine	12/9/30	—
44222	Central European Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Machine	14/11/30	—
45029	Gilko Yoko, Canton	5 Cases Lamp Cord	27/6/37	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
45917	T Eynki	1 Case Glass Bottles	23/7/37	Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
G 13255	Hongkong Trading Co.	2 Cases Turpentine	16/4/32	—
H 12223	Wing Cheong & Co.	2 Cases Port Wine	31/12/33	—
13484	Wing Cheong & Co.	2 Cases Vermouth	15/8/34	—
E 14421	J. M. Noronha	2 Drums Rect. Alcohol	4/10/24	—
F 14088	Lammert Bros.	28 Cases Wine	12/1/20	—
14089	Lammert Bros.	20 Cases Wine	12/1/20	—
G 13473	Honwan Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Beer	9/6/32	—
H 11033/0	Ko Chi Cheung	8 Cases Brandy, etc.	10/6/33	—
17904	San Martino Co.	8 Cases Wine	30/5/36	—
H 00102	World Tobacco Co.	6 Cases Cigarettes	30/6/37	—
G 7083	Heung Wah	2 Cases Cigarettes	20/5/38	—
G 8203	Ping Kee	15 Tins Dyes	1/8/30	—
G 4471	Yee Kee On	4 Cases Thermos	4/6/34	—

C. M. MANNERS,
Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1940.

Red Sox Humble The Tigers

NEW YORK, May 8 (Reuter).—The Boston Red Sox further consolidated their position at the head of the American League baseball table to-day when they humbled the Detroit Tigers, second in the list, by 4-1.

The complete programme was:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	4	12	1
Boston	5	12	2
(Greenberg homered for the Tigers)			
Cleveland	10	14	0
New York	4	9	1
(Trosky homered twice and Hemsley once for the Indians)			
St. Louis	8	11	1
Philadelphia	10	13	1
(Gladfinger homered for the Browns)			
Chicago	0	10	0
Washington	3	5	3

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—The following were the results of Regional League football matches played in England and Scotland to-day:

English		
SOUTH "D"	2	Crystal Pal.
Reading		
Scottish		
WESTERN	3	Clyde
EASTERN	5	Dundee U.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	10	17	2
Pittsburgh	6	12	0
Boston	10	13	1
Cincinnati	4	10	0
(Miller homered for the Braves)			
Philadelphia	4	0	0
St. Louis	7	10	0
(Sühr homered for the Phillies, and S. Martin for the Cardinals).			
The Brooklyn-Chicago game was postponed on account of rain.			

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1/ 5 of A SECOND
1/10 of A SECOND

NEW! LADIES' WATERPROOF WRIST WATCHES

Record



WATER PROOF WATCHES

THE WATCH
MANUFACTURED FOR
HONGKONG
and
TROPICAL CLIMATES.

MAGAZINE PAGE

Why they watch the East Indies

SO far, the situation developing in the Dutch East Indies is one of diplomatic hints, but the stakes involved are high. It concerns the security, welfare, and future of four empires—Britain, Japan, Holland, and the United States.

This trouble in the Pacific is really a side-show of the war in Europe, for it began under the threat of a possible invasion of Holland, whose empire includes the Dutch East Indies.

When that began to be talked about, Japanese spokesmen—that means Government officials—jumped in to say that Japan would take action in the event of any belligerent Power doing anything to affect the status of the Dutch East Indies.

If that meant anything at all, it meant that Japan was ready to step into the Indies if Holland became involved in the war in the West.

So it was interpreted by the United States, and Mr. Cordell Hull, who looks after America's foreign policy, calls on the nations—meaning Japan—to respect the status quo of the Dutch East Indies regardless of what happens to Holland.

That is followed up at the Hague, where the Dutch Foreign Minister tells the Japanese Minister that "the Dutch Government have not sought, nor will seek in future, any country's protection of the Dutch East Indies."

Which is the diplomatic way of saying, "Keep your hands off!"

Of course, the United States is concerned because the Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies would alter the balance of power in the Pacific.

Then for Britain, the Dutch East Indies are near enough to the great naval base of Singapore to warrant our interest in that direction. The islands, which are old-time sailors called "the Indies," produce pearls, spices, rare woods, and many countries depend substantially on them for their supplies of important commodities, such as rubber, tin, quinine, and copra—four products specifically mentioned by Cordell Hull.

The islands, of which Java and Sumatra are the chief, cover 730,000 sq. miles, of course, are the brown-skinned, beautiful people made familiar to us by the tourist agency posters inviting us to "Come to beautiful Bali."

AS long ago as 1601 Dutch adventurers set out to claim the islands, but for a period of eleven years during the Napoleonic wars the islands were temporarily under British control.

Like British India, the Netherlands Indies—as they are called officially—are divided into States under the rule of native princes, but the Dutchman's grip on internal government is much tighter. The overlordship of the native princes is stronger; and, in fact, about five-sixths of the population are ruled from Batavia, capital of the Dutch administration.

Certainly there is a local Parliament called the Volksraad, but the real power rests in the hands of a man who sits in a tropical palace near Batavia. His Excellency Jonkheer A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies.

The colonial Dutchmen live well, but the natives do not enjoy a higher standard of living than those of British India.

The old Dutch adventurers did not know what a prize they were bringing to their homeland when they set out to claim the islands. Oil from Borneo and Java, rubber from Sumatra, tin from Bangka, tea, tobacco, sugar, coffee, and rice.

TO show what these islands mean to the Dutch—and what a tempting prize they are to envious nations—please note that Dutch investments there are valued at about £300,000,000, and about one-sixth of the people of Holland live by their trade with the Netherlands Indies.

The figures help to explain why it is said that Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands is one of the richest rulers in the world. She has never visited her rich possessions. So no wonder eyes are now on the Dutch East Indies and that heavy hints are dropped by the diplomats.

Round and about the islands are key Pacific possessions of the other nations—Britain's Malaya, Burma, Sarawak, New Guinea and Hongkong; France's Indo-China; the United States' Philippines, Guam, American Samoa; and Japan's two little possessions, the Spratly and Mandated Islands.

Four empires are involved, but meanwhile the security of those islands must rest—as they have done for years—on the British Navy. The Dutch alone could not hold them in this ambitious world.



Holland has £300,000,000 invested in these islands—four empires are concerned in case their security be threatened.

Relative Strengths of the Powers

ARMY

1 FIGURE = 1,000,000

GR. BRITAIN	1,100,000	(Great Britain only not Empire)
FRANCE	6,500,000	
POLAND	4,000,000	
GERMANY	6,000,000	
ITALY	7,500,000	
U.S.S.R.	11,000,000	

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Frankly, I been offered more money, but the wife won't let me accept liquor advertisements!"

NEWS FROM AMERICA

The Story of SIX MURDERS

NEW YORK. HERE are stories of six murders—six out of what may turn out to be thirty or more committed, inspired or instigated by a group of men with the morals and manners of apes.

Each of the members of this group is entitled to call himself a gangster, a word which both in and out of the United States has acquired a romantic glow, a connection of daring and adventure.

The six murders which are here selected, as fairly representative examples of Brooklyn underworld technique, have been recalled and recounted as part of the complicated picture drawn by various big and little gangsters now in the care of the police.

Murder No. 1.—Walter Sage had been on the gang's payroll at five dollars a murder and had been allowed to make a little extra money by running a slot-machine racket in an area where the gang controlled all the rackets. But presently he got to know too much.

He was invited by other members of the gang to take a ride in a car. At a given spot the car was stopped and Sage, who was in the front seat, was attacked and stabbed to death with an icepick. His body was then chained to a slot-machine which the gang had brought along in the car. The body and the machine were thrown into a lake.

The man alleged to have done the stabbing has been arrested in Hollywood. He was playing small parts in gangster films.

Murder No. 2.—Irving Ashkenas was given the job of clubbing to death with a sawed-off billiard-cue an inoffensive New York dress manufacturer, who had refused to pay the "protection" money which the gang demanded. He was arrested, but the gang so terrorized witnesses that he got away with a few years in gaol on a manslaughter conviction. When he came out of gaol he began a taxi service with the money he was still regularly receiving from the gang.

Suddenly the gang got tired of paying him. He complained. His bullet-riddled body was found one day in his own taxi.

Murder Number 3.—Irving Penn, a perfectly respectable music publisher who had never met a gangster in his life was shot dead as he emerged one morning from his apartment in New York on his way to his business. It turned out to be all a mistake. The thugs, who had fired the shots from a car, meant to kill another man who was to be a witness against a gangster whose trial was pending. They mistook Penn for him.

Murder Number 4.—Solomon Goldstein had a quarrel in a Brooklyn haberdashery store with a fellow employee of the gang named Robert (Boggy) Feuer.

He pulled out his gun and fired five bullets point-blank into Feuer,

who died in hospital after six months of agony. Shortly afterwards Goldstein got married. While he was on his honeymoon he received a telephone call from a member of the gang instructing him to attend a meeting. He left his new wife to go to the meeting and has never been seen since. His body is now believed to be at the bottom of a lake, wrapped in a weighted blanket.

Goldstein and Feuer were both 24 and had been friends since childhood.

Murder Number 5.—A gang-member named John (Spider) Martha was strolling along a Brooklyn street with his girl, Florence Nestfield, when two men appeared, motioned the girl to stand aside and shot him dead. That was in 1935. Not until this week is the girl said to have told the police that the two men were Max (The Jerk) Golob and Frank (The Dasher) Abbadando, whom the police are now seeking to indict. Detectives are guarding the girl day and night.

Murder Number 6.—Three men, not members of the Brooklyn gang, took a bookmaker named Joseph Caroselli for a ride intending to rob him. They learned during the ride that he was paying protection money to the Brooklyn gang, so they shot him, knowing that if he were allowed to tell the gang he had been robbed they would all be rubbed out.

What has happened within the last few days is that recently elected District Attorney O'Dwyer is "cleaning up" Brooklyn and has arrested some of the gang leaders. They bear such names—often self-chosen—as Abe (Kid Twist) Reles, Harry (Pittsburgh Phil) Strauss, Martin (Bugsy) Goldstein, Harry (Happy) Malone.

Most of the "gingling" (informing) is being done by Kid Twist Reles. He seems to be an unpleasant little bully whom O'Dwyer has adroitly frightened by confronting him with evidence that his colleagues are double-crossing him. The revelations have not yet reached the point of showing which politicians were protecting this Brooklyn gang in its heyday (for you must remember all the time that the police in the United States are under local political control, so that murder is safe or unsafe in any given locality in accordance with instructions which come down from the elected bosses), but the investigations are throwing very clear light on how gangsters are made. Kid Twist and his friends never had any difficulty in getting recruits. All that was necessary was to lend some East Side youth some money and when he was deeply in debt give him a small hold-up job to do, with the promise that when he had done it he would be considered to have paid the money. When the gang "had something on him" the rest was easy.

Robert Waithman

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Bitter sweet	Selection.	
C2685—Merry Widow	Vocal gems.	Light Opera Company.
C2689—Waltz dream	Potpuri.	Marek Weber's Orch.
C1404—The Mikado	Vocal gems.	Light Opera Company.
C2063—Maid of the Mist	Vocal gems.	Light Opera Company.
C2680—Chu Chin Chow	Vocal gems.	Light Opera Company.
C2229—White Horse Inn	Vocal gems.	Light Opera Company.
C3097—Dancing years	Selection.	Drury Lane Theatre Orch.
C1703—Belle of New York	Selection.	Coldstream Guard's Band.
The Gelina	Selection.	
C1727—Bitter sweet	Selection.	Jack Hylton's Orch.
C2672—Lilac Time	Selection.	Marek Weber's Orch.
C2713—One night of love	Vocal gems.	Soprano with Orch.
C2724—Toad of Toad Hall	Selection.	New Mayfair Orch.

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SPRING huts and spring weather aren't kind to us.

The new hats call attention to our faces. Bright days show up imperfections we'd like to hide.

Like crow's-feet.

Now removing lines is not an easy job or one which can be done overnight. Like all such treatments, it needs regular effort and patience. I wish I could show you a royal road to beauty—but there isn't one. All I can do is to assure you that you will get marvellous results if you persevere.

Crow's-feet are due to muscles slackened by age, by worry, fatigue or strain. There is a certain shrinkage of the underlying tissue, of course. The skin surface becomes buggy—and there you are.

What we must do, first, is to get the epidermis (top skin) supple. We must oil it, just as we oil harness to make it pliable and "vase-line" patent leather shoes to prevent their cracking.

I'm giving you a list of skin-types and their appropriate treatment—so all you've got to do is to see under which heading you come, and choose your preparation accordingly.

All dry skins need a turtle oil lubricant. After cleansing at night (with cream, please), this preparation should be very gently tapped in round the eyes, and left on all night.

Dark skins, dry, should use a special blend of several waxes. After cleansing, with cream, this wax-stick should be smoothed gently over the skin and left on all night. In the morning it can be removed with cream and soft tissues.

Medium dark skins, greasy, and fair, greasy skins should be treated with the wax in exactly the same way, except that a cleansing milk should be substituted for the cream.

All other types of skin need an avocado oil lubricant. Cleanse with cream or milk, according to texture, then tap in the avocado oil preparation and leave on all night.

Now for the second part of the treatment, which is muscle-toning. You should add it to your routine after a week of the skin lubrication.

Every night cleanse, then tap in as lightly as you possibly can a muscle-tightening preparation. Do this directly you begin to get undressed—which will leave it 15-20 minutes in which to do its work. Just before you get into bed apply your lubricant, and, as usual, leave it on all night.

In the morning, after cleansing, apply a foundation, which will help to make the flesh and muscles firm.

He pulled out his gun and fired five bullets point-blank into Feuer,

By Justine Glass

Sir Neville Henderson

(INSTALLMENT 16)

● Tension in the European drama heightens as Hitler and his evil adviser Ribbentrop reach the stage where a choice between peace and war is to be taken.

Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's Ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, to-day describes a stormy midnight interview with Ribbentrop when the last chance of peace was deliberately thrown away by the Nazi Foreign Minister . . .

SUCH information as reached me during the course of August 29 tended to represent the atmosphere as well disposed, and to fore-shadow readiness on Hitler's part to open direct negotiations with the Poles. I was consequently all the less prepared for the reception which I got on being summoned to the Reichschancellery again at 7.15 p.m.

Perhaps I should have been, as the German mid-day Press had reported the alleged murder of six German nationals in Poland, and this story, which was probably fabricated by the extremists in fear lest Hitler was weakening, together with the news of the Polish general mobilisation, was just the kind of thing which was most calculated to upset him.

I immediately sensed in any case a distinctly more uncompromising attitude than the previous evening on Hitler's part when he handed me the answer which he had promised me.

Therein Germany's demands were declared to be the revision of the Versailles Treaty, by means of the return of Danzig and the Corridor to Germany, and the security for the lives of German national minorities in the rest of Poland.

Hitler's heated denial

It was stated that the German Government, in spite of scepticism as to the prospect of their success, accepted direct negotiations with Poland, solely out of desire to ensure lasting friendship with Britain.

In the event of any modifications of territory, the German Government could neither undertake nor participate in any guarantee without first consulting the U.S.S.R.

I read the note through carefully, while Hitler and Ribbentrop watched me, and, in spite of the ominous reference to Moscow, I made no comment till I reached the phrase at the end of it, in which it was stated that:

"The German Government counted upon the arrival in Berlin of a Polish Emissary with full powers on the following day, Wednesday, August 30."

I pointed out to his Excellency that this phrase sounded very much like an ultimatum. This was strenuously and heatedly denied by Hitler himself, supported by Ribbentrop.

It was a case of the "Dictate" and "memorandum" of Godesberg over again.

Interview becomes stormy

According to Hitler, this sentence merely emphasised the urgency of the moment, not only on account of the risk of incidents when two mobilised armies were standing opposite one another, but also when Germany were being massacred in Poland.

In this latter connection, his Excellency asserted that I did not care how many Germans were being slaughtered in Poland.

This gratuitous impugning of the humanity of His Majesty's Government and of myself provoked a heated retort on my part, and the remainder of the interview was of a somewhat stormy character.

I asked the Polish Ambassador that evening to call on me while I was drafting my telegram to London, gave him an account of the German reply and of my conversation with Hitler, and impressed upon him the need for immediate action.

I had never been under any illusion as to Poland's capacity to resist for more than a brief period

SECRETS of the LAST DAYS of PEACE

Germany's highly mechanised army and overwhelmingly superior air force.

I never concealed this opinion from my Polish colleague, and I implored him, in Poland's own interests, to urge his Government to negotiate without any delay someone to represent them in the proposed negotiations at Berlin.

But I was equally under no illusions as to what this meant, and I replied at the same time to Lord Halifax to the effect that Hitler had made up his mind to achieve his ends, by a parade of strength, if that sufficed, but by the use of force, if it did not.

"The only result," I added, "can only be either war, or once again victory for him by a display of force and consequent encouragement to pursue the same course again next year or the year after."

His Majesty's Government lost no time in replying to the German note of August 30 I had already conveyed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, an interim answer to the effect that the note would be carefully considered.

I had arranged to see the Minister for Foreign Affairs at 11.30 p.m. to make further communications to him. Shortly before the appointed time I received in code the considered reply of His Majesty's Government to the German note of August 29.

I was accordingly obliged to ask that my meeting with Ribbentrop should be postponed for half an hour, in order to give me the time to have this last message deciphered.

Army leaders urge action

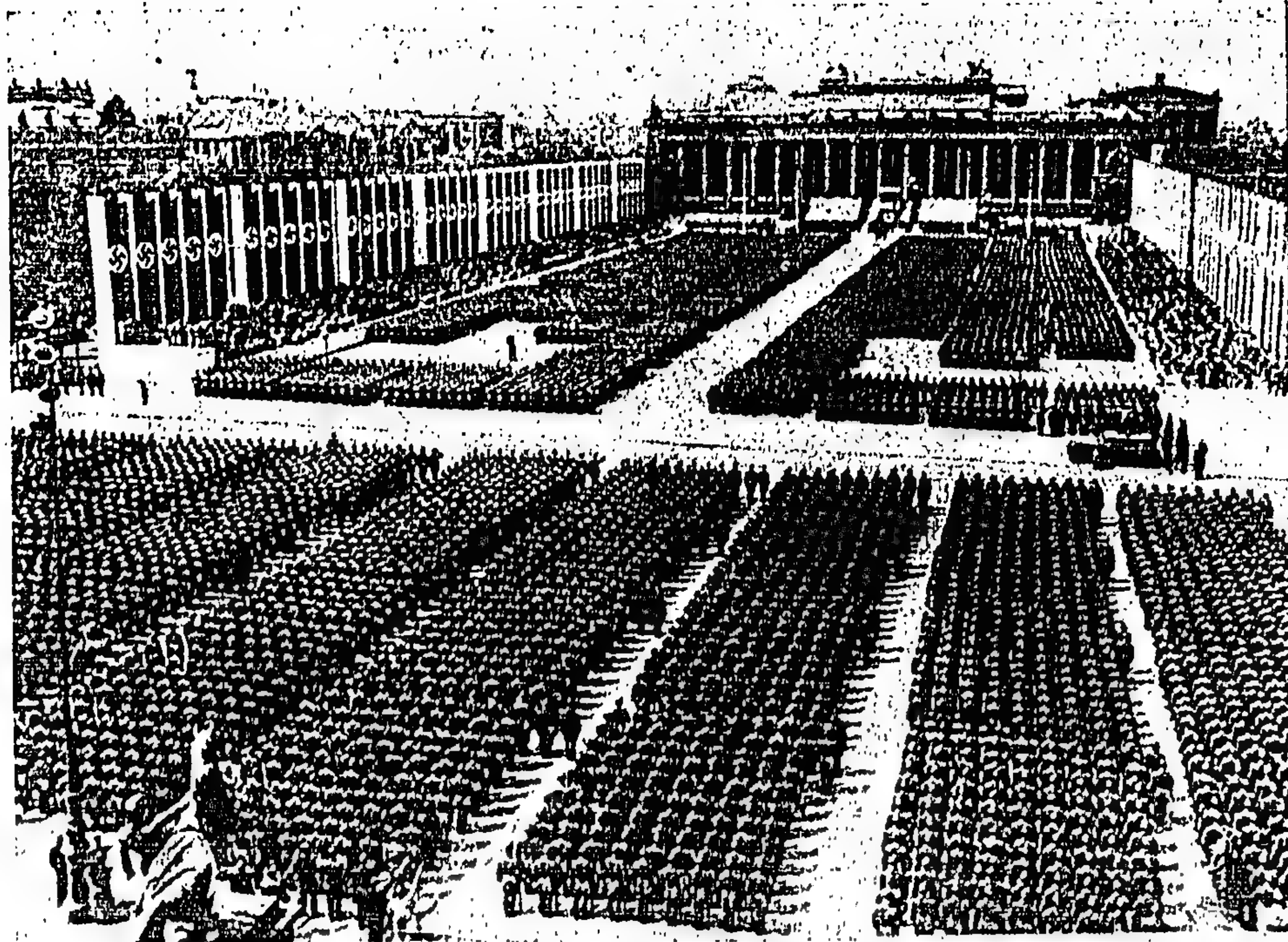
In the concluding passages of that reply His Majesty's Government, while fully recognising the need for speed in the initiation of discussions, urged that during the negotiations no aggressive military operations should take place on either side.

They further expressed their confidence that they could secure such an undertaking from the Polish Government, if the German Government would give similar assurances.

I saw Ribbentrop at exactly midnight, before which hour the German Government had ostensibly consented on the arrival of a Polish emissary at Berlin.

I say "ostensibly" since it seems hardly possible that it cannot have occurred either to Hitler or his Minister for Foreign Affairs that it was utterly unreasonable to expect a Polish plenipotentiary to present himself at Berlin without even knowing in advance the basis of the proposals about which he was expected to negotiate.

The army leaders had been representing to their Fuehrer that even twenty-four hours' delay involved the risk of bad weather



be taken seriously by the German Government itself. He that as it may, it is probable that Hitler's mood in the hour when he had to decide between peace or war was not an amiable one.

It was reflected in Ribbentrop, whose reception of me that evening was, from the outset, one of intense hostility, which increased in violence as I made each communication in turn.

He kept jumping to his feet in a state of great excitement, folding his arms across his chest and asking if I had anything more to say.

I kept replying that I had, and, if my own attitude was no less unfriendly than his own, I cannot but say in all sincerity that I had every justification for it.

When I told him that I would not fail to report his comments and remarks to my Government, he calmed down a little and said that they were his own, and that it was for Herr Hitler to decide.

As for inviting the Polish Ambassador to come and see him, such a course would, he indignantly said, be utterly unthinkable and intolerable.

After I had finished making my various communications to him, he produced a lengthy document which he read out to me in German, or rather gabbled through to me as fast as he could, in a tone of the utmost scorn and annoyance.

Of the sixteen articles in it I was able to gather the gist of six or seven, but it would have been quite impossible to guarantee even the comparative accuracy of these without a careful study of the text itself.

Last chance of peace scorned

When he had finished, I accordingly asked him to let me read it for myself.

Herr von Ribbentrop, who always mistook rudeness for strength, refused categorically, threw the document with a contemptuous gesture on the table and said that it was now out of date, since no Polish Emissary had arrived at Berlin by midnight.

I observed that in that case the sentence in the German note of August 29, to which I had drawn his and his Fuehrer's attention on the preceding evening, had, in fact, constituted an ultimatum in spite of their categorical denials.

Ribbentrop's answer to that was that the idea of an ultimatum was a figment of my own imagination and creation.

I do not desire to stress the unpleasant nature of this interview. The hour was a critical one and Ribbentrop's excitability at such a moment was understandable.

It seemed to me, however, that he was wilfully throwing away the last chance of a peaceful solution, and it was difficult to remain indifferent when faced with such a calamity.

I still believe, as I did at the time, that Ribbentrop's exhibition of irascibility and bad manners that evening was partly due to the fact that he suspected that I had purposely postponed calling on him till midnight, i.e., until the hour by which the ultimatum—which he and Hitler had assured me was no ultimatum—for the arrival of a Polish plenipotentiary had expired.

Convinced all was lost

Yet, in the German note of August 29 it had been stated that their proposals would, if possible, be placed at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of that plenipotentiary.

Why, then, should Ribbentrop have himself waited till after midnight before making the pretence of reading them to me?

But, above all, why did he refuse even then to hand them to me? Not even Hitler could honestly have expected the Polish Govern-

Seventeen thousand German soldiers mass before Hitler in Berlin's Lustgarten.

ment to appoint a plenipotentiary to discuss proposals in regard to which it was completely in the dark.

Did Ribbentrop and his master not wish them to be communicated to the Polish Government lest the latter might in fact agree to negotiate?

In the note which was handed to me by Weizsaecker the next evening, and which contained at last the text of those proposals, it was stated that Herr von Ribbentrop had given the British Ambassador on the occasion of the presentation of the last British note precise information as to the text of the German proposals.

The German White Paper on the origins of the war repeats this complete perversion of the actual facts.

None of the points at issue in the memorandum was discussed at all.

I returned to His Majesty's Embassy that night convinced that the last hope for peace had vanished.

I nevertheless saw the Polish Ambassador at 2 a.m., gave him an objective and studiously moderate account of my conversation with Ribbentrop, mentioned the cessation of Danzig and the plebiscite in the Corridor as the two main points in the German proposals.

I felt obliged to add that I could not conceive of the success of any negotiations if they were conducted with Ribbentrop.

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THIS series will be continued to-morrow, when Sir Neville writes of: Zero hour in Berlin—Hitler chooses war—Poland is bombed—the greatest lie of all—"History will judge."

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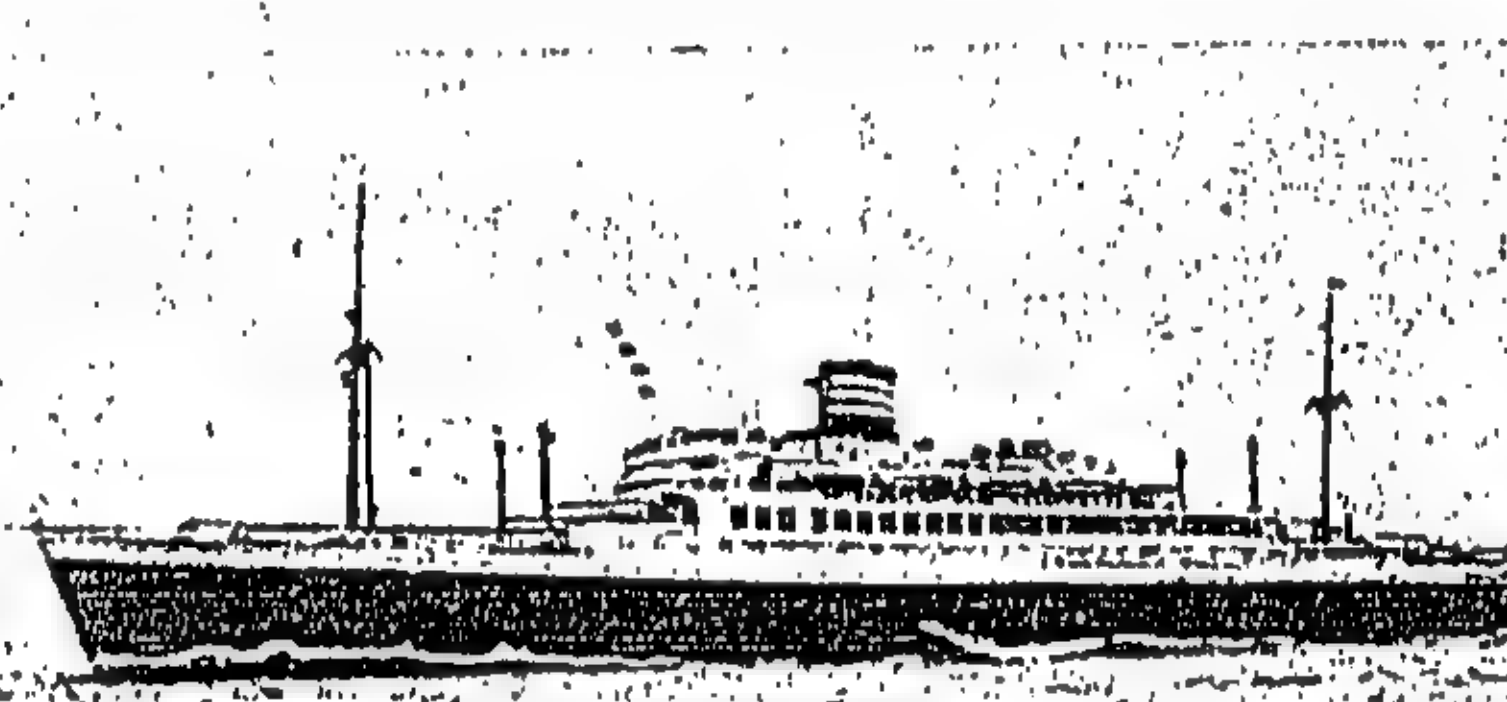
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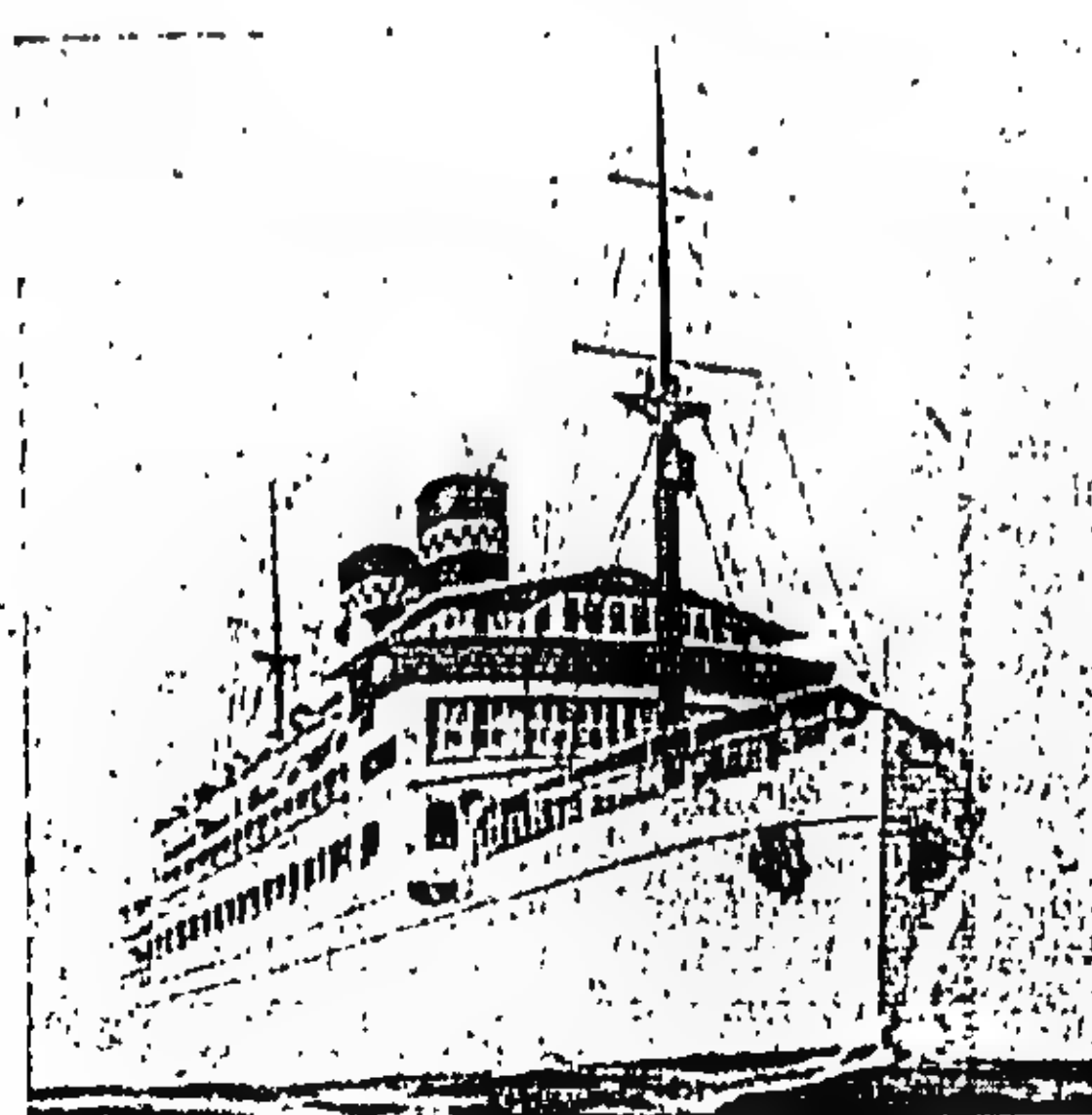
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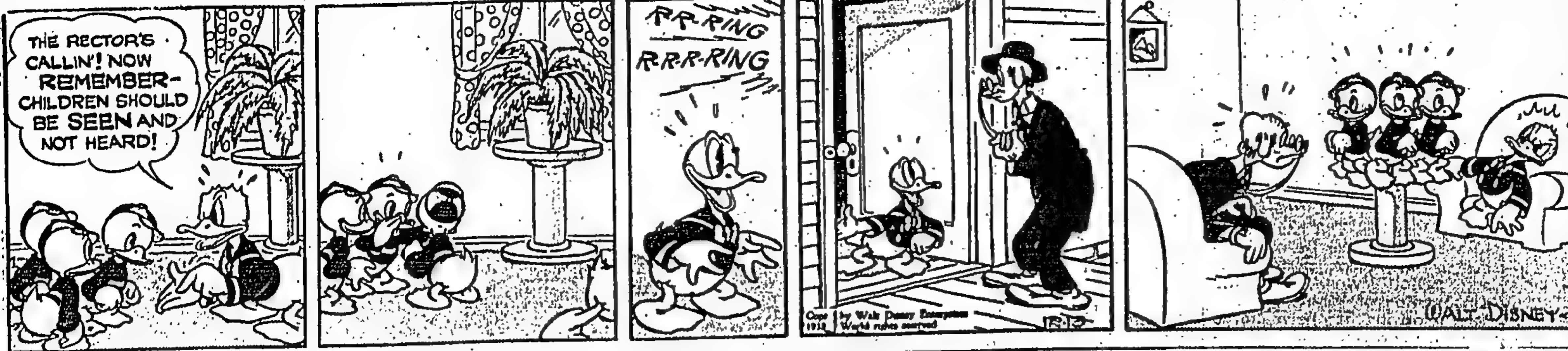
holding up the rapidity of the German advance into Poland.

Ribbentrop's rudeness

But, even so, in view of what now occurred, it is difficult not to draw the conclusion that the proposals in themselves were but the dust to be thrown in the eyes of the world with a view to its deception, and were never intended to

These extracts are taken from the book by Sir Neville Henderson entitled "Failure of a Mission," published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.

DONALD DUCK



THE LORDS HAVE THEIR SAY

Government Put In The Pillory

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Strabolgi (Labour) moved a motion at the request of the Leader of the Opposition calling attention to "the conduct of the war generally and particularly to the operations in Norway."

Opening with a tribute to the gallantry and devotion to duty of the Services in Scandinavia, Lord Strabolgi made particular mention of "the magnificent quality" of the airmen from the Dominions. He contended that there was considerable uneasiness about the Government's conduct of affairs and still more about the possibility of their mending their ways.

Threat Of Disease
The Norwegian operations, he said, were a symptom of a disease which must be treated quickly or become chronic.

The disease was that there were defects both in the methods and the personnel of the Government.

He said that his party had agreed that we were perfectly right in immediately sending what help we could.

But the German plan of attacking Norway in the World War had been known in details for some years by the combined General Staffs and the three fighting services.

The knowledge had not percolated upwards and Mr. Chamberlain was able to say that we had been taken completely by surprise.

The fact was that the men at the top were so occupied with departmental work that they were not free to devote their minds to the prosecution of the war.

Trondheim The Key
Lord Strabolgi criticised the Government for not realising quickly enough that Trondheim was the key to the whole situation. He criticised them for not making a direct attack on the port which "of course would have succeeded."

The present operations in Narvik were of great importance. Other plans must be formulated and the Germans cleared out of Norway.

He considered that there should be a select committee to make inquiry into the campaign.

The Marquis of Crewe, Leader of the Opposition Liberals, said that he recognised the Germans had had to pay a very considerable price for their success in Norway.

He imagined that their loss was probably greater than the monthly average of Germans killed in France during 1916 or 1917.

He hoped the debate would prove salutary in showing that the country was not altogether satisfied with the way in which the war was being carried on.

Lord Hankey Replies
Lord Hankey spoke of the heroism and competence of our forces in Norway as "a shining example to the nation of good augury for the days to come."

Answering allegations of the lack of intelligence in the reports given concerning the events, Lord Hankey said, "We had a general knowledge that the enemy had assembled troops and shipping and was practising air bombardment and disembarkation. But the Norwegians and Danes themselves have close connections with Germany yet they had not the slightest idea what was going on."

"We really could not know more than the Governments of Norway and Denmark."

Regarding the German plans which Lord Strabolgi had mentioned, Lord Hankey said that there were of course many books of that kind produced. It was of course known to the Staffs that these plans existed and we had plans ready for emergency operations which would be necessary.

He felt that a great deal too much had been made of the dispersal of the Finnish expedition.

Decision Was Right
In all circumstances the Government did not feel justified in retaining inactive all these forces and mobilising shipping required for other purposes.

"I am convinced that our decision was right," he said, "and it made no difference."

He submitted that our plan of campaign was as good as could be devised without previous consultation with Norway to which, for reasons well known, Norway had been unable to agree.

Norway's decision placed us under a grave disadvantage at all stages of the affair.

Not Properly Informed
Without preliminary conversations no plans could be concerted to forestall the kind of aggression which the Germans carried out.

We were not sufficiently informed about the Norwegian plans or military dispositions. It was very difficult going to help a country against sudden attack if one was unable to concert arrangements beforehand.

CHURCHILL'S ADMISSION

FROM PAGE ONE

"Mr. Alexander had asked why we did not touch enemy communications in the Skagerrak, for our naval preponderance ought to make it feasible for us to dominate the Skagerrak with our surface ships and thus cut communications with Oslo from the first moment and continuously."

"But the immense air strength of the enemy which can be brought to bear on our patrolling craft has made this method far too costly to be adopted."

"Important forces would have to be employed in order to maintain surface patrol and the losses which would be inflicted on that patrol from the air would undoubtedly very soon constitute a naval disaster."

Our Only Method
"I am so sorry that these things should be so. We have therefore adopted submarine blockade as the only method at our disposal, and in doing this I have followed the opinion of the naval authorities."

"There is a great deal of difference about being responsible for the order which may lose several valuable ships and expressing an opinion without such responsibility."

"I have been guided in the advice I gave the Cabinet by responsible naval expert opinion. Therefore, we limited our operations in the Skagerrak to the submarine."

"In order to make that blockade as effective as possible, the naval restrictions which we had imposed on the action of our submarines were relaxed. All German ships by day and night were sunk as the opportunity served."

"This statement that I made was most foolishly and grotesquely twisted into a statement that all German ships would be sunk. Nobody can give so absurd a promise as that."

Costly German Success
"This has been a costly German success. Seven or eight thousand men have been drowned and thousands of corpses have been washed up."

Replying to the question why we did not send a big ship into Narvik on the first day with the destroyers, Mr. Churchill said the reason was that the only one available was a battle cruiser.

"We have only two battle cruisers and we felt it a very great danger to the balance of the fleet if we had lost one of them."

"The authorities at the Admiralty, when the Warship went into Narvik, were very much relieved to find that no controlled mine-fields were laid in the fjord and no destroyer was lurking in some narrow angle to fire its bouquet of torpedoes."

What Would Have Been Said?
"Things are very different when looked at beforehand and looked at afterwards."

"What would have been said if the Warship had been sunk? It was madness to send one of our most valued ships in narrow congested waters."

"If you dare-and forfeit is exacted, it is the murder of your sailors, and if prudence withholds, you are craven, cowardly, imprudent and timid."

"We were asked why we did not go into Bergen, Trondheim and other ports in the first few hours. If troops had not been landed, the only object of going into the fjord would have been to destroy such enemy destroyers as were there. They were largely destroyed from the air by the Fleet Air Arm."

"My Thoughts Always On Narvik"
"There was no dispute that it was our duty to do our best to help the Norwegians and for that the capture of Trondheim was the best way. My thoughts had all after giving full consideration to the opinion of its responsible advisers."

Very Serious Loss
Referring to the landing of troops in the Trondheim area, Lord Hankey mentioned that on April 20 a ship in convoy, loaded with anti-aircraft guns, motor transport, ammunition and other valuable stores, was torpedoed and sunk. It was the only transport sunk during the whole campaign and it was a particularly serious loss at that juncture.

Lord Hankey deprecated the inquiry and said the setback would not prevent us from winning the war. He pointed out that the operations in Norway had drawn some eight or nine German divisions and a huge air force away from the main theatre of war into Norway, where they sustained very heavy casualties.

"We ought not to be depressed, he said, at the withdrawal but to take comfort from the fact that our forces comported themselves in a manner equal to the great traditions of the past."

It was not necessary or advisable that we should attempt to state the precise reasons why the naval bombardment at Trondheim was not undertaken. It would involve a mass of details and assist the enemy. The Government took this decision.

3-MINUTE DRAMA IN A GARDEN

FROM PAGE ONE

WHISPER: Let's ask that nice Mr. Peters to play tennis again. He looks so fed up. POOR MAN...

WHISPER: Who wouldn't be with that dull looking wife of his?

WHISPER: Come on, let's ask him. I don't suppose she'll mind.

MR. PETERS! We want another man for a mixed doubles. Will you join us?

What me? Yes—I'd love to!

Dick, you're always running away to those girls next door! You never consider me lately. I might as well not exist for all the notice you take of me.

For heavens sake, Gwen, don't be difficult. If you weren't always complaining of tiredness these days, they'd invite you, too!

DICK'S SAY LAUGHTER FROM NEXT DOOR WAS LIKE TORTURE TO NERVY. RUN-DOWN GWEN—SHE RUSHED INDOORS TO ESCAPE IT.

IN THE HALL MIRROR SHE CAUGHT SIGHT OF HERSELF.

GOSH, I DO LOOK OLD AND DRAWN THESE DAYS. WHY, OH, IF DICK, REALLY, OH, IF ONLY I COULD SHAKE OFF THESE NERVES AND TIREDNESS. I WONDER IF IT'D BE ANY GOOD SEEING THE DOCTOR.

AT THE DOCTORS.

This tiredness makes me feel so desperate, doctor. Why I even wake tired!

Well, Mrs. Peters, your trouble sounds like Night Starvation. You see, even during sleep you go on using up energy in heartbeats, breathing and other automatic actions. Unless energy is replaced during sleep, no wonder you wake tired, feel and look run-down and nervy. I advise Horlicks for that.

HORLICKS FOR GWEN EVERY NIGHT—HER HEALTH IMPROVED WONDERFULLY.

6 WEEKS LATER.

Gwen, you look marvellous these days—such a sparkle in your eyes.

FORTNIGHT LATER—THE TENNIS CLUB.

I hope you're coming to the club dance, Mrs. Peters.

Oh, yes, Gwen, do!

Shall we, Dick?

Why of course, darling.

THINKS: HOW MUCH MORE ATTRACTIVE GWEN LOOKS SINCE SHE'S BEEN TAKING HORLICKS.

DO YOU WAKE TIRED, FEEL AND LOOK RUN-DOWN AND NERVY?

If so, take Horlicks, a cupful regularly last thing at night. You'll wake refreshed every morning. In a few weeks you'll get all your vitality, "drive" and self-confidence back. Get Horlicks to-day. Horlicks is best when made in the special mixer obtainable at all good stores.

HORLICKS GUARDS AGAINST NIGHT STARVATION

WANTS NEW CABINET

FROM PAGE ONE

ment would be insufficiently impressed by speeches they had heard and information that must have reached them through private sources to take some drastic steps for a reform so urgently needed. He resented the Prime Minister's appeal to the affection of his friends and it was with deepest reluctance that he was obliged to signify the lack of confidence he felt in the present administration by going into the Lobby against it.

German Reaction To Premier's Speech
AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—The first German newspapers arriving here to-day carry brief reports of Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

Some of the adjectives they apply to it are: "Lame," "Lying," and "Cowardly."

Far East Status Quo
FROM PAGE ONE

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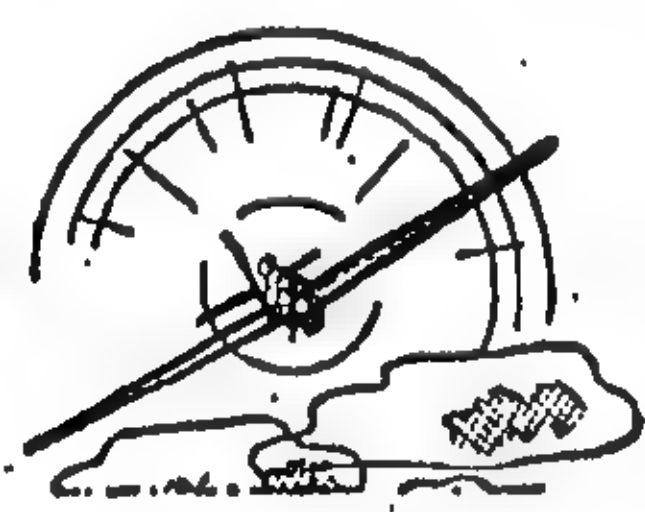
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Nazi Propaganda Department,
and the German press either
have not read "Mein Kampf" or
they think German people have
not. In commenting on the
evacuation by British troops of the
Trondheim area, they ex-
press the utmost contempt for
Tommy as a fighting man. The
hostilities in Norway prove, they
say, that the German soldier is
immeasurably superior to the
British. And much more on the
same lines.

If the Germans turn to
their "Leader's" book they will
form a very different opinion of
the qualities of the British
soldier.

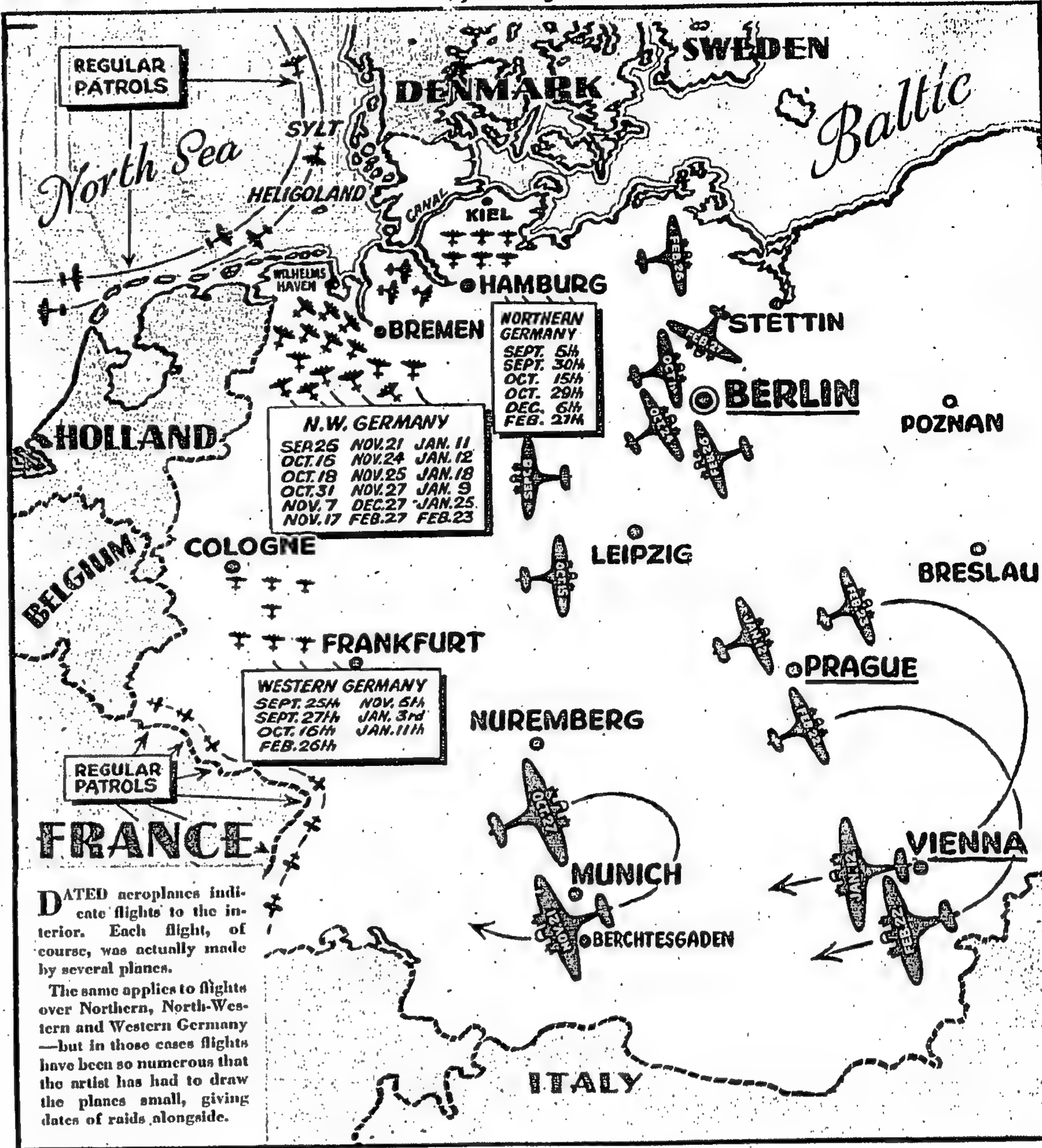
Referring to the danger of
depreciating an enemy in comic
papers and other publications,
Hitler says: "The result was an
under-valuation for which we
had to pay a heavy penalty. I
can vividly recall to mind the
astonished looks of my comrades
when they found themselves
personally face to face for the
first time with the Tommies in
Flanders. After a few days of
fighting the consciousness slowly
dawned on our soldiers that
those Scotsmen were not like the
ones we had seen described and
caricatured in the comic papers
and mentioned in the com-
muniquees."

A further corrective to the
latest German gloatings, so
reminiscent of the early days of
the last war when they called
the British soldier "a com-
temptible rabble," is to be found
in the writings of one of the
German fire-eating professors,
Ewald Banse: "The man who
under-rates the enemy over-
rates himself and thereby turns
the odds against himself. The
essence of all preparations for
war is getting to know one's
enemy, studying his strong and
his weak points in laborious
detail." And again: "The most
marked feature of all is the
incredible tenacity with which
the English, once they have
adopted an objective, never let it
out of sight for a moment."

These wholesome reflections,
however, do not find a place in
Nazi propaganda nowadays. It
may be that the German soldier
will have to learn over again the
lesson his father learned twenty-
five years ago.

R.A.F. OVER GERMANY

How often have R.A.F. planes flown
over Germany since war began? And
what territory did they cover? This map
gives you the answers.



DATED aeroplanes indi-
cate flights to the in-
terior. Each flight, of
course, was actually made
by several planes.

The same applies to flights
over Northern, North-Wes-
tern and Western Germany
—but in those cases flights
have been so numerous that
the artist has had to draw
the planes small, giving
dates of raids alongside.

CHECK UP ON COMMUNICATIONS IN NORWAY

THE Norwegian system of com-
munications is of great importance
for all operations which may be con-
ducted after the landing of a British
expeditionary force in that country.
Generally speaking, it must be said
that these communications, for geo-
graphical reasons, are somewhat
scanty and that they will certainly
raise military difficulties. Compared
with Great Britain, Norway has not
got many railways or good motor
roads. The explanation is that main-
ly because of the high mountains and
the always complicated terrain it has
been expensive to construct railways
and motor roads; especially when
communication between the different
parts of the country was maintained
easily and cheaply by sea routes
along the coast.

THE principal point is that Norway
south of the Trondheim Fjord and
north of Narvik consists, so to speak,
of two islands, all communications
between these parts being carried on
by sea. So far as Narvik is concern-
ed, it must be kept in mind that this
place is mainly a Swedish export



port. If it had not been for the trade
in Swedish iron ore Narvik would
still be a small and unnoticed fishing
village and nothing else. The land-
ing of British troops in Narvik and in
places north of Narvik had therefore
no chance of directly affecting the
military situation in the Trondheim
area. Narvik's only land com-
munication is with Sweden along the

railway to the Gulf of Bothnia. The
importance of British troops being
landed in Narvik is nevertheless
threefold; it has a psychological
value, it enables the British Navy to
take sure control over the northern
Norwegian coastline, and it guaran-
tees communication between the
Western Powers and Sweden.

Even if the landing in Narvik is
not decisive, it is a necessary step on
the way to effective Allied help to
Norway. But the whole of Norway
between Narvik and Namsos, on the
Nam Fjord, north of Trondheim,
lacks through communication lines,
whether by rail or road.

In Namsos, north of Trondheim,
however, begins the main railway
system. From Namsos there is a
line down to Trondheim, and from
Trondheim two lines to Oslo. One of
these lines is connected through a
branch line with Andalsnes, on the
Romsdal Fjord. From Oslo the rail-
way goes over the mountains to Ber-
gen, and from the capital, finally,
there is a railway along the south
coast to Stavanger, but it is not com-
plete and certain parts are still under
construction. The most important
motor roads are from Oslo along the
south coast to Stavanger, from Oslo
to the Hardanger Fjord, from Oslo
to the Sogne Fjord, and from Oslo to
the Romsdal Fjord. These ways are the
main lines between Central Norway,
north of Oslo, and the west coast.

This summary shows that Bergen has
no connection with the motor-road
system and that Stavanger lacks
communication with the railway
system in the central parts of the
country.

the defenders and the invaders. Then
there is the very important question
of the weather conditions. Actually
some of the most important motor
roads connecting the east and the
west parts of the country used not
long ago to be closed during the win-
ter months because the heavy snows
prevented traffic; this may no longer
be the case, but during the period of
the thaw, which is now approaching
and has in certain parts of Norway
already begun, the big roads will
probably not be able to take much
heavy traffic and the smaller roads
none at all. The Norwegian know-
ledge of the country, however, will
help the Allied troops to overcome
more easily these difficulties than the
Germans.

ALTHOUGH nothing is known, for
good reasons, of the places where the
main Allied forces may now operate
in Norway, it can, for the purpose of
speculation, be assumed that the most
convenient ports, apart from the
possibility of Stavanger, Bergen, and
Trondheim, with their excellent port
equipment, being refuelled, are An-
dalsnes and Namsos. Both are now
definitely occupied by the Germans.

From Andalsnes on the Romsdal
Fjord, runs the branch line up to the
main Trondheim-Oslo line; a rather
good motor road follows the railway.
Andalsnes is a small place with not a
thousand people, but the port is good,
the quays having a good capacity.
Namsos further north, is the northern-
most Norwegian railway station, with
the exception of Narvik.

From Namsos the line runs down
to Trondheim. The port is compar-
atively good, the surrounding coun-
try in both places suitable for opera-
tions and not very wild and moun-
tainous. The Germans have occupied

Dombas, which is the junction be-
tween the Andalsnes and Trondheim
lines. With the Germans in control
of certain ports near the two men-
tioned places they must be exposed
to British naval action. Of course
there are many other places in the
Fjords where smaller detachments
may be landed, but considerable
forces will have to be based on ports
of some capacity. Trondheim is the
main Norwegian west coast port north
of Bergen, and if the British Navy
can force its way into the Trondheim
Fjord—where, by the way, the sur-
rounding plains provide air bases—the
best way into Norway will be
opened. From Trondheim runs,
furthermore, one of the three rail-
ways between Norway and Sweden,
the others being from Narvik and
from Oslo via Kongsvinger into Cen-
tral Sweden.

GRAF SPEE SALVAGE

Task For Experts

MONTE VIDEO.

The task of breaking-up and re-
moving the scuttled German "pocket-
battleship" Admiral Graf Spee will
tax the ingenuity of the experts here.
A start has not yet been made on the
work as the necessary permits have
still to be obtained from the Urugu-
yan authorities.

The Franco-Uruguayan firm of Re-
guet and Voulmot, leading en-
gineers and ship repairers in Monte
Video, have been given the contract.
The firm owns a dry dock capable of
taking a 7,000-ton tramp steamer.

Divers here have no experience in
using oxy-acetylene gas apparatus
for cutting metal under water, and
it is doubtful whether there is any
plant available locally for such work.

It will be a difficult and tedious
process to blow up the underwater
part of the wreck into pieces weigh-
ing less than 80 tons. But this is
essential, since the maximum lift of
the largest local floating crane is 80
tons.

Uruguayan marine law prohibits
the employment of craft, equipment
or labour from another country in
salvage operations in Uruguayan
waters.

TURKEY'S NEW MOVE

State Of Emergency Is Declared

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, May 8 (UP).—A State of Emergency has been declared throughout Turkey, according to the Ankara Correspondent of "Exchange Telegraph."

All responsibilities of the Council of Ministers have been transferred to the High Command, which has now been given full powers in the event of any emergency.

This is one of the latest developments in the troubled Balkans, where apprehensions have again arisen.

U.S. Citizens Warned
Simultaneously with this announcement, the U.S. Legations in all Balkan and Danubian countries have renewed requests to American subjects to leave at the earliest possible date.

Although the request is described as an ordinary precaution, and not based on any expectation of immediate development, Mr. Cordell Hull announced in Washington to-day that, in view of the war, there would be no excuse if any Americans were trapped in the Balkan or Danubian countries should war suddenly strike there.

Fears of a spread of the conflict were again expressed by His Holiness the Pope to-day, when he addressed 5,000 pilgrims in a brief speech.

"This is a tragic spring-time, in which the conflict tends to spread itself," he declared.

"The world is poisoned by dissoluteness."

"There is a possibility of obtaining a just peace through prayer."

Dark German Threats

Dark German threats that the Allies are prepared to force the Balkans into the war, and fears that this preliminary propaganda is a prelude to Nazi moves to "protect" Rumania or other Balkan countries, were re-emphasized by the Rumanian official spokesman to-night.

The Rumanian spokesman told foreign correspondents that Rumania was not a country in which any power could experiment.

"We are no country which will leave its door open for somebody to walk in," he said.

"Rumania is thinking of its own interests and no one should make the mistake of thinking that we are going to serve other people's interest."

"We will not permit ourselves to be made a base for operations for anyone."

Gayda's Boast

Meanwhile, in Rome, the Italian Press continues its attacks on the Allies.

Signor Gayda, writing in the "Giornale d'Italia," boasts that Italy will quickly overcome the handicap imposed by British possession of the Rock of Gibraltar if it comes to a question of war.

British and French control of Gibraltar and the Suez, he declared, was contrary to the principles of European liberty and justice.

"The Allies are making a fatal error if they think they can intimidate Italy because they control Gibraltar and the Suez."

Ready Aid For Refugees

British Government's Fine Response

GENEVA, May 8 (Reuter).—An interim report has been issued by the League of Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees.

The liberal policy of the British Government towards victims of the Nazi aggression is being continued, he reports.

There have been very few cases in which the concession of personal liberty has been abused by the refugees.

Generous Assistance
The British Government is most generously helping private bodies to look after 60,000 refugees.

Britain makes a monthly grant of half the expenditure of these bodies in addition to £100,000 as a lump sum.

At the outbreak of the war, the British Government allowed several thousand refugees, including German children, into Palestine.

The immigration to the Colonies and Dominions has been restricted but not stopped.

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Full Report Of Second Day Of Commons Debate

PREMIER'S DRAMATIC INTERVENTION

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Labour M.P., opening the second day of the debate in the House of Commons, emphasised the gravity of the issues involved.

He said: "If we must be sternly critical about the handling of events and refer to certain persons, we are not actuated by partisan considerations."

"I would sing the praises of anyone instrumental in winning the war."

He declared that the more the debate proceeds the more the Ministers appear to be open to considerable censure for their conduct of affairs. He complained that Mr. Churchill, who had considerable responsibility for the operations, would be heard last when there could be no comment on his evidence.

Amazing Action
Mr. Morrison described the scattering of the expeditionary force prepared for Finland as an amazing action.

"I wonder whether the Government took the pledge to Norway seriously as an essential part of the war operations or as merely discharging a moral obligation to protect themselves from criticism."

Mr. Morrison then asked, when were the Government first informed of the German move against Norway and Denmark? When did the first message of the movement of German transports come through, and how soon afterwards was there a real move?

As regards the laying of mines on the Norwegian coast, Mr. Morrison said: "To tell Hitler what you are going to do before you do it is profoundly unwise."

Mr. Morrison then asked, when were the Government first informed of the German move against Norway and Denmark? When did the first message of the movement of German transports come through, and how soon afterwards was there a real move?

Mr. Morrison named Mr. Chamberlain, Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare as unequal to their task and as more than any other men responsible for not avoiding war.

He announced that the Labour Opposition would divide the House at the end of the evening.

Premier Intervenes

Immediately following Mr. Morrison's speech, the Prime Minister rose—almost spring—to the despatch box and said:

"The words which Mr. Morrison has just uttered make it necessary for me to intervene for a moment or two at this stage. Mr. Morrison began his speech by emphasising the gravity of the occasion. The challenge he has thrown at the Government in general and the attack he has made on them and upon me in particular makes it graver still."

"Naturally I accept the responsibility for the actions of the Government, but it is grave not because of personal considerations—none of us would for a moment desire to hold on to office for a moment longer than we retain the confidence of this House—but because, as warned the House yesterday, this is a time of national danger."

Challenge Accepted
"We are facing a relentless enemy who must be fought by united action of this country. It may well be that it is a duty to criticise the Government. I don't seek to evade criticism, but I say to my friends in this House—and I have friends in the House (Loud Government cheers)—no Government can prosecute the war efficiently unless it has public and Parliamentary support."

"I accept the challenge. I welcome it indeed. At least we shall see who is with us and who is against us. I call on my friends to support us in the lobby to-night." (Loud Cheers.)

Lloyd George Hits Out
Mr. Lloyd George said that the facts given by Sir Samuel Hoare were no defence of the Government.

The first instalment of British forces which went to Norway, he said, ought to have been picked men. The Germans had picked men.

Britain sent a territorial brigade which had not had very much training.

That was the advance part of the forces which had to accomplish a task upon which the success of the whole force depended.

"We ought to have had a combination of combined action between the Army and Navy," he continued. "We had neither. We gambled on a chance of getting air bases."

Half Baked Expedition
"The whole of this vital expedition, which would have made a vast difference to this country strategically and an infinite difference to their prestige in the world, was made dependent upon this half-prepared and half-baked expeditionary force without any combination between the Army and Navy."

There could not have been a more serious condemnation of the action of the Government in Norway when they knew perfectly well that the Germans were preparing to raid some adjoining country and probably the Baltic, he said.

"We are all proud to read of the gallantry of our men," he continued. "All the more shame then that we should make fools of them (Opposition Cheers)."

"In my experience of war in this direction I have never tried to minimise a disaster."

No Case For Panic
"You must face facts to restore position. There is no case for a panic (General cheers)."

"But there is a grave cause for pulling ourselves together."

"You won't rouse the British Empire as you must to put forth its strength until you tell it what is really the peril."

"We need real action, not the sham action we have had."

"The petty cash balance sheet of losses on either side is of no use."

"Strategically we are in a much worse position than before."

"The greatest triumph of this extraordinary man Hitler has been that he has been put into greater jeopardy than his predecessors did in 1914."

Three Big Losses
"One strategic advantage we handed over to Czechoslovakia with a million of the finest troops in Europe (None)."

"What is the second? You had a Franco-Russian Alliance by which Russia was to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia and there would have been a new war front for Germany."

"What happened? Russia's ships are now crossing the Black Sea with oil for the aeroplanes of Germany."

"Thirdly, there is Rumania. Germany has practically Rumania in her hands. If they did not have it a month ago, by this policy in Norway, we have now handed them Rumania."

"With regard to Spain I hope my fears about that country will not prove true."

Sweden Not To Blame
"Now you have got Scandinavia in German hands. It is no use criticising Sweden."

"What right have we to criticise them? We promised to rescue, we promised to protect. We never sent an aeroplane to Poland. We were too late in Norway."

"The German occupation of Norway brings German aeroplanes and submarines 200 miles nearer our coast."

"There was a promise to Poland, a promise to Norway and a promise to Finland."

"Our promissory notes are now rubbish in our hands." (Loud cries of "Shame" from the Government supporters and cheers from the Labour benches.)

"Tell me now," he continued, "of one little country that will be prepared to stand up to the Nazis upon a mere promise from us."

"What is the use of not facing facts?"

Resign, Appeal To Premier
Mr. Lloyd George said that everybody was dissatisfied with the war effort of this country and agreed with the Prime Minister that "we must face the position as it is, and not as we would like it to be."

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Prime Minister had appealed for sacrifice from the nation which was really so long as "you give confidence to them that those who are leading them are doing their best for them."

"I say now solemnly that the Prime Minister can give an example of sacrifice because I can tell him one thing. There is nothing which would contribute more to victory in this war than that he should sacrifice the seals of office." (Loud cheers from Labour supporters.)

The R.A.F.'s Part
Taking part in the debate, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, said that he proposed to concentrate upon the events of the last month and the part taken in those operations by the R.A.F.

The Germans were in control of all strategic aerodromes in central and southern Norway. That was a critical fact which must never be forgotten when they considered the military operations that subsequently took place.

It meant from the very outset that the R.A.F. was suffering under a handicap as their machines had to fly hundreds of miles backwards and forwards across the North Sea, while the enemy had air bases on the spot.

"Our task was to win a foothold in Norway for our fighters, and during the time that attempts were being made we did everything in our power to reduce the scale of air attack that was being launched upon our sea bases."

No Delay
"I can say categorically that there was no delay in starting these operations. Immediately after the entry of the Germans in Norway, we made air reconnaissance and attacks not only on aerodromes in Norway but on key aerodromes in Denmark and one of the key aerodromes in Germany."

"From that day onwards, day after day, night after night, in the face of terrible weather conditions, we maintained these intensive attacks upon those key points."

"I can claim that the effort of the Air Force had very definite and marked results. We were able to fly all very materially to reduce the scale of air attack upon our bases and troops. We inflicted on the German air force three times the losses they inflicted on us (Government Cheers). That is a claim based upon evidence."

Sir Samuel praised the R.A.F. men and said that in quality they were a match against any enemy and on reasonably equal terms would take very heavy toll."

Only Frozen Lakes
Sir Samuel told the House that with the first troops reconnaissance parties were sent to Andalsnes to search for a piece of level ground that could be used as a landing place. The only level ground in the neighbourhood consisted of frozen lakes and at the moment the thaw was beginning.

Only one suitable landing place was found and the surface was swept clear of snow to form runways. The necessary stores, munitions and petrol were provided and in less than a week it was ready to receive aircraft.

A squadron of Gladiators, which had already been embarked on an aircraft carrier, were flown off the ship 160 miles from land in a thick snowstorm. At seven in the evening they landed on the lake and at ten o'clock that night the first patrol was in the air.

15-Hour Attack
But next day eight German bombers took part in an attack on the lake. This attack was continuous for 15 hours. Tons of high explosives fell from the bombers during that period and there were 37 combats.

Six German planes were brought down close to the lake. It was certain that another eight were brought down in the near vicinity, and the Squadron Leader and Flight Lieutenant thought that no less than 30 machines were put out of action in the course of the operations.

Mr. Dalton's Queries
Mr. Hugh Dalton, (Labour) asked if there were any anti-aircraft guns in the neighbourhood of frozen lakes. Sir Samuel Hoare, in reply, said: "I am sorry to say there were not. The arrangement for anti-aircraft guns was upset by the sinking of the German bomber which was that to hurry on the squadron or to wait for some further days for the anti-aircraft guns."

"On the whole we took the decision to send aeroplanes to engage German bombers at once."

Sir Samuel added that the effect of the German bombing was that a greater part of the British machines were put out of action on the ground.

Not one was brought down in the air.

He said that the cardinal factor was the lack of air bases.

British public opinion would not have stood for inaction and it was inevitable that they should take the risk which was realised from the start.

Two Lessons Learned
Everything possible was done without air bases.

Sir Samuel said that two lessons had been learned from the operations in Norway.

1.—The superiority of the British fighter over the German bomber but a strong air power must be met by stronger air power.

2.—The power of the British Air Force striking night after night.

The quality of this force, he said, was unsurpassed but the quantity was not nearly big enough.

The momentum of production was now gathering speed.

"It is much better than it has ever been and there is no reason why it should not become better and better," he said.

In answering a question, Sir Samuel said that the key of the German aerodromes in the Narvik area, and such seemed extremely unlikely, he thought.

Not Invincible
The German air power was not invincible, he said. Air power, he said, was not invincible when there was only sufficient air power against it. In this case the Allies had no fighter force to cope with the German bombers.

Where they had their fighters available they had always shown how well they could cope with the German bombers.

The history of the past eight months had shown the superiority of the British fighters over the German bombers.

Debate Wound Up
LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In winding up for the Opposition, Mr. A. W. Alexander (Labour), paid tribute to the work of the fighting services in the last four difficult weeks in Scandinavia.

In pressing for a change in the outlook and, if necessary, in the composition of the Government, Mr. Alexander said that they were doing this because they knew the feeling in many parts of the country with regards to those forces who were in Norway.

While it was true that there was no split in this country over it, no situation which had arisen, it was also true that the people of this country expected and demanded that when their men went to fight for their country, freedom and liberty that they should be sent under proper conditions as far as possible.

Objective Stated
"Our objective," he said, "is to do all we can to see that things are put in such order that there may be no shadow of doubt that the victory which we require shall be attained."

"We have done our best to let the country know what we were against. We are entitled to say that on the contrary it has been mostly from members of the Government that statements have emanated which may have led sections of the population

WESTERN FRONT

Big Artillery Action

Cautious Statement By Nazis

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, May 8 (UP).—The official German news agency report says: "On the West Front there was somewhat stronger artillery, and patrol troop activity. Enemy artillery was engaged in intermittent fire between the Moselle river and the Palatine forest which was answered by the German batteries."

"On Tuesday a French company was repulsed with the loss of 15 to 20 men."

Enemy Raid Repulsed

PARIS, May 8 (Reuter).—A communiqué states that in the region east of Nied, the enemy attempted a raid which was repulsed by the fire of the outpost attacked, of artillery and of a support party which at once went into action.

Missionaries In China

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. I. C. Hannah asked how many missionary stations had been evacuated owing to the anti-British movement fostered by the Japanese in Hopei, Shantung, Shansi and Honan.

This movement, he said, had resulted in over 10,000 hospital beds being closed.

He asked whether the Prime Minister would represent to the Japanese Government that the encouragement of the anti-British movement will render impossible any improvement of relations with Japan.

Some Improvement Seen

In replying, Mr. R. A. Butler said that according to the latest information received, 25 missionary stations had been evacuated in the four provinces, including ten hospitals.

As a result of representations to the Japanese Government, he said, some improvements had recently taken place.

Mr. Hannah asked if the Japanese Government wanted to improve relations with this country.

No answer was given.

Mr. R. Gibson asked whether alternative steps were being taken with regard to the accommodation of mission stations. Mr. Butler replied that the matter had been taken in hand.

DEMONSTRATION IN SINGAPORE

Mr. MacDonald Replies To Questions

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald gave details of the demonstration of workers occurred in Singapore on May 1.

This was given in reply to a question put forward by Mr. W. Paling. Following this, Mr. Paling asked whether Mr. MacDonald would see that these applications for higher wages and better conditions were not denied on the ground that they were merely Communist propaganda.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Chinese workers had asked for increased wages and received them.

In this case the agitation was a purely political one.

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RUG AND CARPET SHAMPO

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

May 8, 1890.
Edmund Yates cables to the New York "Tribune": "The Emperor of Germany has no sort of belief in the brilliant capacity of Emperor William. They are disgusted and terrified at his recent sagacity. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha took advantage of his relationship to renounce it at once, and so doing, as the trusted friend and the confidential adviser of his Majesty's father and grandfather, but his protests were of no avail."

Saunders, the professional champion lawn tennis player of England, has signed articles for a match for the championship of the world with the champion of the United States, the present holder. On Saturday next Pettit will sail for England to prepare for the contest.

"La Paix," supposed to be inspired, says that there is talk of the possibility of an agreement between France and Germany, to be followed by general disarmament. "La Paix" thinks that Emperor William will not shrink from any means to attain this end.

The illness of the Princess of Wales is causing considerable anxiety. It appears that she has never completely recovered from her attack of influenza, and is now very feeble, coughing constantly. The Princess, although only 45 last December, is beginning to show signs of age, and lately has become almost stone deaf.

Two Japanese officials now on their way home from Berlin will open the first telephone line in Japan. It will connect Saitama and Yokohama, which are 100 miles apart.

The new White Star Line Majesty passed Sandy Hook last night at 11 o'clock, and arrived at her dock at 7:30 this morning.

A remarkable operation for consumption has taken place before the Surgical Congress here. The anterior chest wall and the lower wing of an affected lung were removed, and the heart could be seen beating in the cavity of the chest. The patient is doing well and the Congress declares that consumption is now curable.

25 YEARS AGO

May 8, 1915.
The Lusitania has been torpedoed. Reuter's correspondent at Queenstown reports that the Cunard liner Lusitania has been torpedoed and sunk off the Old Head of Kinsale. Assistance has been sent.

Cunard Company's official statement reports that the Lusitania was sunk at 2:33 this afternoon.

No word has been received of passengers or crew, who total in all 1900.

The Lusitania had a gross tonnage of 31,550. She was 282 feet in length, and 35 feet in beam. She was built by Messrs. J. Brown and Co. Ltd., Glasgow for the Cunard S.S. Co. Ltd., and plying between Liverpool and New York.

Though precise figures have hitherto been unavailable, it is now certain that less than 200 persons were saved from the Lusitania. It is reported that the Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine. Other prominent persons on board included Mr. Charles Frohman, the impresario, Mr. Herbert Stone, son of the explorer, Mr. Herbert Stone, son of the manager of the Associated Press, Mr. D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal owner.

Survivors state that many passengers were killed or injured by the torpedoes. There are 634 survivors of the Lusitania. 43 bodies have been landed, out of a total on board of 2,160. It is unofficially reported that 22 passengers died at Queenstown after being landed. Most of the officers perished with the exception of Captain Turner.

Mr. Cowper, a Toronto journalist, interviewed at Queenstown, said that a sharp lookout was kept while the Lusitania was approaching Kinsale. He was chatting with a friend at about 8 o'clock when he just caught a glimpse of the conning tower of a submarine, 200 yards distant. He was remarking on the circumstance to a friend when he saw the track of a torpedo.

The Lusitania was struck forward. There was a loud explosion, and portion of the splintered hull flew in the air. Shortly afterwards another torpedo struck the Lusitania and she began to list to starboard. The crew immediately proceeded to get the passengers to the boats. Everything was orderly.

A six-year-old girl appealed to Mr. Cowper to save her. He put her in a boat, but feared that her parents were lost. Mr. Cowper got the last boat home. The boat could not be launched, owing to the list, but had to be cut away as the vessel was sinking.

There were many women in the second class and about 40 children under a year old.

Some of the passengers on the deck of the Lusitania saw the submarine, some half mile away, fire two torpedoes. There were pathetic scenes at the Cunard Company's offices where relatives and friends realised that 1,602 persons were dead or missing.

France is overcome with anger at such colossal murder.

Neutral countries are horrified; they say this outrage will cost Germany dear.

Reuter's Washington correspondent states that the opinion to-day in official

Relief For Chinese

Britain's Fine Help Appreciated

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—At the annual meeting of the British Fund for Relief of Chinese Distress, Sir Herbert Phillips, former British Consul-General in Shanghai, emphasised the unanimity with which the most diverse religious bodies, from Buddhists to Roman Catholics, had co-operated in distributing relief.

He paid a warm tribute to Sir Robert Calder Marshall as a "tower of strength" to the Fund's Executive Committee in Shanghai, and also the assistance of many business men, doctors and missionaries.

\$5,000,000 Needed

Sir Herbert said \$5,000,000 was needed between January and June this year. He was sure that Britain, whose generosity was deeply appreciated in China, would continue to help.

The Secretary, Dr. Gordon Thompson, said the Fund had now reached £217,000. Over £14,000 was received since last September, despite the European war, besides quantities of materials.

U.S. SEEKS TIN RESERVES

WASHINGTON, May 8 (Reuter).—The possibility of building up tin reserves in the United States by means of a Reconstruction and Finance Corporation loan to Holland is being considered by officials of the States, Navy and War Departments.

The plan would involve a loan of about \$50,000,000 as security, for which the Dutch would store about 50,000 tons of tin in the United States.

The suggestion has not yet reached the stage of a formal proposal.

circles is that the position is extremely grave.

An officer, who visited the British gas sufferers, said it is unnecessary to ask the way to the ward as the noise of the gas is sufficient. He tried to get their breath against the walls, but 20 men propped up against the walls, their faces, arms and hands were open, black, swollen, their mouths were open, and they were swaying backward and forward in an appalling struggle to breathe. Practically nothing can be done, as the gas fills the lungs with a watery frothy matter, gradually increasing until it reaches the mouth, slowly suffocating the survivors.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, it is reported that the Austrian Ambassador yesterday noted of the final Italian Government. Note of the Austrian concession. Austro-German circles in Rome have abandoned all hope of a favourable result.

Reuter's correspondent at Nice states that after the demonstration in the quarter in front of the monument and the Austrian flag was burnt amid the cheers of the crowd.

Reuter's correspondent reports that there are numerous indications of most important events impending. A large number of passenger trains on the Italian front have been suspended, and the exodus of German troops upon official instructions continues. The German school has been abandoned suddenly. Count Goluchowski has abandoned his projected visit to Italy.

Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that the language of the "Kreuz Zeitung," most of the German press, is now full of Germanophobia. It is stated that they are powerless to do anything against the demand for war. The Government is not able to feel able to master the popular current, and the moment has nearly arrived when the movement will overflow.

10 YEARS AGO

May 8, 1930.
Questioned about the rendition of W. H. H. in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, said the text of the agreement would be laid before the House when Germany's envoys were received from His Majesty's Minister in Peking. Sir Kingsley Wood asked whether British warships would be able to act during the summer months. Mr. Henderson said he believed they would be able to do so, but he asked Sir Kingsley Wood to put the question down for later.

5 YEARS AGO

May 8, 1935.
Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords today recalled the declaration of the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, last week, that Germany could not be established by force, but by words. He said the Government fervently hoped that the Government's policy next week would be a prelude to such constructive action on Germany's part as is expected in view of Hitler's frequently proclaimed desire for peace.

Arrived at the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, National Conservative member of Parliament for Portsmouth, but most famous for his historic attack upon Zeppelings on St. George's Day, 1910, has been placed on the Navy retired list.

HE'S FIRST TO GET BLIGHTY



LYING in Moorfields Eye Hospital, E.C., is one of the first British soldiers to be wounded in action on the Western Front. He is Sergt.-Major Miles Lowe, seen here drinking a welcome cup of tea.

Release Of Cargoes Sought By U.S.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UP).—The detention by Britain of sixty Danish ships and their cargoes resulted in renewed efforts to-day by the U.S. State Department to obtain the release of American cargoes.

Most of the ships involved are in

Fourth Battleship For Italy Soon

PARIS, May 8 (Reuter).—Italy's fourth 35,000-ton battleship, Roma, is shortly to be launched at Genoa, according to a Rome telegram.

Two of these battleships have already been delivered to the Italian Navy.

British ports in the Far East and Latin America.

Polish Gold Detained

Rumania Refuses To Permit Transfer

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BUCHAREST, May 8 (UP).—Rumania has refused to permit the release by the National Bank of Rumania of part of Poland's gold reserve, which was deposited in Bucharest last September after the German invasion.

Most of Poland's gold reserve, amounting to £21,000,000, was successfully removed to Paris after an amazing chapter of incidents (described in the "Telegraph" yesterday).

But approximately £750,000 was left in Rumania for safe keeping. The Rumanian Official Gazette announces that this gold will be blocked from export because of a debt owed by the Polish Government to Rumania.

The exact amount is not divulged; nor does the Gazette explain the origin of the debt.

Soviet Envoy Sees Halifax

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—M. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, called on Lord Halifax this afternoon.

"Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent learns that their conversation dealt with the question of resumption of Anglo-Soviet trade.

It is understood that Lord Halifax made certain observations on the last Soviet communication and requested further information on various matters of detail.

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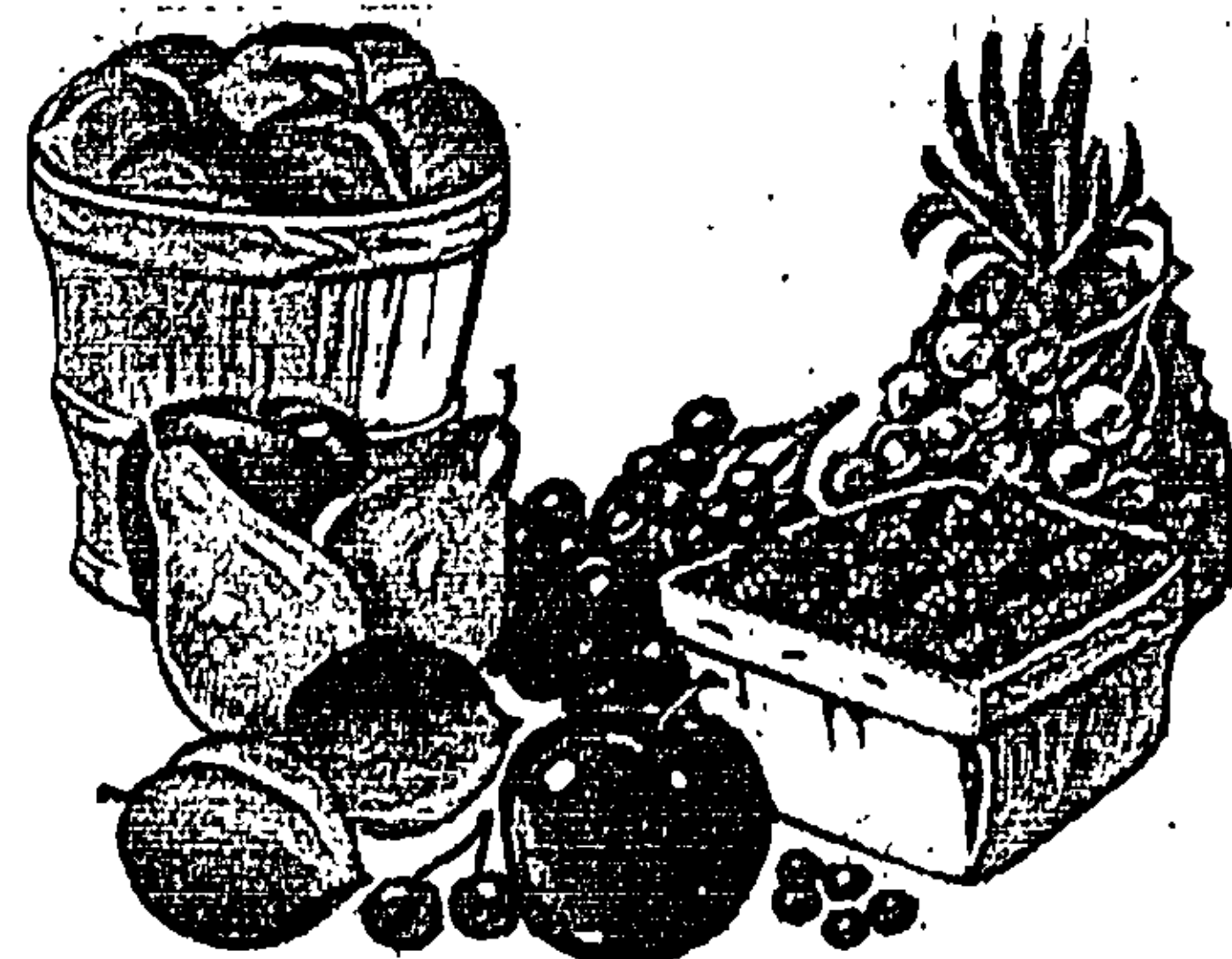
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Etc., Etc., Etc.

THIRD TERM VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT

California Primary Elections Result

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—WASHINGTON, May 8 (UP).—Supporters of a third-term candidacy for President Roosevelt have won an easy victory in the primary elections in California.

Of the 80 delegates, 44 voted for President Roosevelt, the remaining candidates receiving only 36 votes between them.

In Florida, the New Deal candidate who will support a third-term for President Roosevelt has secured an easy majority from the other five candidates.

Republican candidates have sustained several defeats in Indiana.

POPE'S ADDRESS TO NEWLY-WEDS

VATICAN CITY, May 8 (Reuter).—The possibility of the war spreading to other countries was referred to by the Pope in an address to several thousand newly-married couples at the Vatican to-day.

His Holiness declared: "If human efforts do not now seem strong enough to secure a prompt establishment of a just, loyal and lasting peace, men can still pray for divine intervention to unite once again in peace their children who have been so cruelly divided."

EGYPT'S TROOPS NOW READY

CAIRO, May 8 (Reuter).—It was disclosed to-day that the Egyptian Arab Legion, and Egypt's first Bedouin Cavalry Army, are now ready for service.

Up to the present they have been distributed among the western desert oases.

The Legion, which is armed with rifles, daggers, grenades and is officered by Bedouins, has been organized to wage guerilla warfare.

LATE NEWS

Japanese Hold Up British Ship

SHANGHAI, May 9 (Reuter).—For unknown reasons, the British steamer Kiangsu, of the China Navigation Company, was held up for 12 hours by Japanese naval authorities at Huangpu, near Wenchow (East Chekiang), while on the way to Shanghai from Wenchow on May 8, says the "Sin Wan Pao."

Decoration For Kuala Lumpur Hero

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—I.A.F. awards for the Norwegian operations included a Distinguished Service Order for Squadron Leader John William Donaldson who was leader of the squadron which brought down 14 German planes in one day during operation at Andalsnes.

Squadron Leader Donaldson was born at Kuala Lumpur in 1910.

Of the 14 German aircraft, six were shot down and eight others put out of action.

Trondheim Story Told To King

LONDON, May 8 (UP).—General Paget was received in audience to-day by His Majesty King George VI to whom he gave a first hand account of the British withdrawal from the Trondheim area.

WHAT WE LOST THROUGH NORWEGIAN ATTACKS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, May 8 (UP).—An Admiralty communiqué to-day disclosed that six naval trawlers were sunk as a result of aerial attacks during the evacuation from the Trondheim area.

During to-day's debate in the House of Commons it was also revealed that perhaps the greatest loss during the Norwegian campaign was the sinking of a supply ship carrying anti-aircraft guns by a U-boat off Namsos.

An airbase in the region, just erected for the use of British fighting planes was also bombed to pieces during a 14-hour raid by German planes.

DETERMINATION UNDIMINISHED

Swiss Newspapers On Britain's Spirit

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—The Swiss newspapers this morning discuss the political situation. The Bern "Tribune de Geneve" says that a sense of past errors merely confirms the British people in their determination to pursue the struggle with increased and untiring energy. They will not lay their arms before the victory is final.

Warning To Hitler

The acceptance of the Government's financial plans proves that they will accept every sacrifice. All the criticisms tend in the same direction: to strengthen the means placed at the disposal of the High Command in order to break the German will of hegemony and to compel her to disgorge her gains.

The "Journal de Geneve" says that Hitler will doubtless recognise his rapid conquests as no guarantee of final victory. However these conquests will flatter the German amour propre.

History has always shown, says the paper, that those who over developed power on the continent are ultimately defeated by their adversaries who dominate the ocean.

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IN AID OF THE DEAF

Lady Noble Opens Sale Of Children's Work

Lady Noble opened the sale of work held by the School for the Deaf at Kowloon City yesterday. She was welcomed by the Rev. Mr. H. D. Rosenthal, Miss Lee, the Principal, and the Rev. Mr. Lee Kau-yun. Needlework and doll's furniture, made by the girls, and basket work by the boys, were for sale. After tea a demonstration of the

school work was given by a number of the pupils. First there was a play based on the story of the Prodigal Son, the teacher reading the story, and the pupils, by watching her lips, following and translating the tale into actions. Then followed a toyshop sketch, with the children representing a variety of playthings, while two of the advanced pupils, who had learned to speak, named the objects they represented. The final demonstration showed the method of teaching deaf children to speak.

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CHURCHILL'S FRANK ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

GERMANY'S ADVANTAGE IN OPERATIONS IN SKAGGERAK

Startling revelations were made by Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons last night, in one of the frankest speeches he has ever delivered.

OUR DEFICIENCY IN BOMBERS AND PURSUIT PLANES HAS CONDEMNED US, AND WILL CONDEMN US FOR SOME TIME TO COME, TO A GREAT DEAL OF DIFFICULTY, SUFFERING AND DANGER WHICH WE MUST ENDURE WITH FIRMNESS UNTIL MORE FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS CAN BE ESTABLISHED.

Power in the air has greatly affected the war, and in some ways it has decisively affected the movements of fleets and armies.

The immense air strength of Germany has made domination of the Skaggerak by British surface craft far too costly to adopt, and Britain must turn to submarine blockade as the only method at her disposal in this important task.

Naval restrictions imposed on the action of submarines have been relaxed and German ships are being sunk by day and by night as opportunity offers.

It has been a costly German success. Seven or eight thousand men have been drowned and thousands of corpses have been washed up.

Mr. Churchill insists that the path to victory in Norway is Narvik. Any naval action against Trondheim would have been a hazardous operation, and a very large number of valuable ships would have been continuously exposed for many hours to air attack and possibly grievous losses.

Nevertheless, the Navy was perfectly ready to act. The plan for naval action was abandoned because the landings near by had made such good progress that it seemed easier to capture Trondheim by this process.

But the German thrust northwards from Oslo developed at an enormous pace. The Norwegians were unable to hold the mountain passes, and did not destroy the road or railroads. If Sweden had come to Norway's aid and put her airfields at our disposal the story would have been a vastly different one.

Wants New Cabinet

**Heated Criticism By
 Mr. Duff-Cooper**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
 LONDON, May 8 (UP).—During the debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, the First Lord of the Admiralty who resigned after Munich, proposed the inclusion of Dominion statesmen in the War Cabinet.

He suggested that the Cabinet be limited to five members, comprising Defence, Home Security, Economics, Foreign Office and Information. "If you can obtain the services of some distinguished statesmen from the Dominions I am sure it would be of great advantage," he said.

Churchill Opposed

"I would not adopt a Dictatorship system of Government but I certainly think we should diminish the disadvantages under which we suffer at present."

Mr. Duff Cooper opposed Mr. Churchill's new appointment. "It is fundamentally unwise and demonstrably wrong," he said, "to put one of the Ministers of the three Services in a superior position to the others."

Votes Against

Mr. A. Duff Cooper said that the Debate had showed that the Government

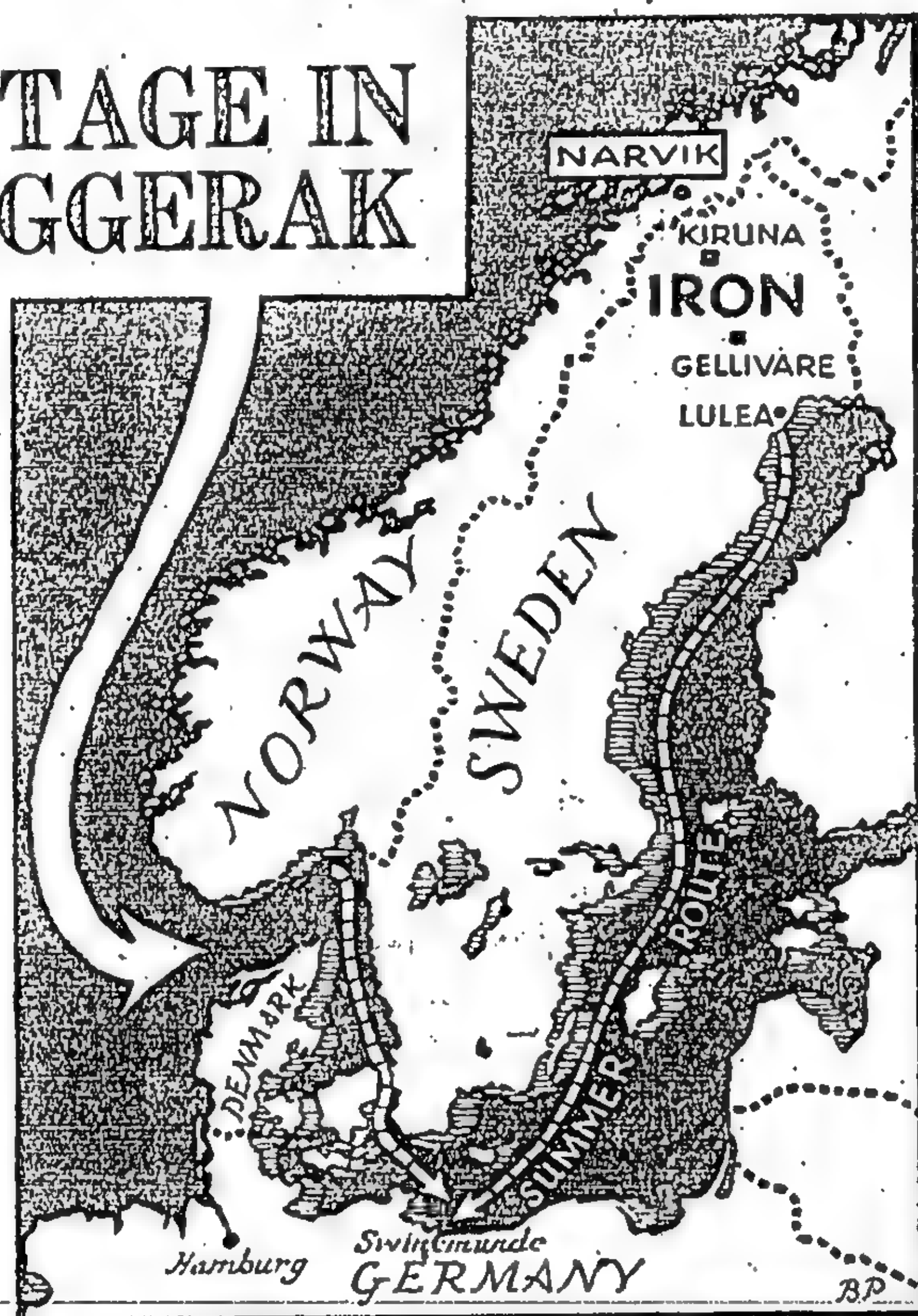
No Comparison

"It is no use talking about this war in terms of the last war. Power in the air has greatly affected it."

"In some ways it has decisively affected the movements of fleets and armies."

"We must not exaggerate this new factor, but neither must we refuse to give it its due."

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.



NARVIK is at present the only port where we can successfully counter the German invasion. Because of German air superiority we must attack the German transports in the Skaggerak, shown by arrow, with undersea craft. The German summer ore route from Sweden is shown, as is the route by which troops are taken by transport to Oslo. It is this latter route British submarines are attacking. This ore route cannot be used when the Baltic freezes in winter and the alternate route to Narvik is closed by the Allies.

Bomb Germany, Demand

**Belligerent Speech In
 House Of Lords**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 8 (UP).—Why should Britain wait for the convenience of Hitler before striking at the Nazis military might in Germany, was the question posed by Lord Trenchard in the course of the House of Lords debate to-day.

He urged that Britain should strike Germany with bombs before Germany starts the same thing on Britain.

Meaningless Phrase

"What does the Government mean by the meaningless phrase that we won't bomb open towns?" he asked.

"Does it mean that they would not bomb military objectives in any town?"

"When it calls her, Germany will hit us by air—open towns and all alike. Why should we wait for her convenience before striking at Germany's military might in Germany?"

Hungary Promises Axis Support

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BUDAPEST, May 9 (Dome).—In the event of the European War extending to Hungary, the country will co-operate with Italy and Germany, Budapest newspapers announced this morning.

Japanese Hold Up British Ship

SHANGHAI, May 9 (Reuter).—For unknown reasons, the British steamer Kiangsu, of the China Navigation Company, was held up for 12 hours by Japanese naval authorities at Huangpu, near Wenchow (East Chekiang), while on the way to Shanghai from Wenchow on May 6, says the "Shin Wan Pao."

TURKEY'S NEW MOVE

**State Of Emergency
 Is Declared**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
 LONDON, May 8 (UP).—A State of Emergency has been declared throughout Turkey, according to the Ankara Correspondent of "Exchange Telegraph."

All responsibilities of the Council of Ministers have been transferred to the High Command, which has now been given full powers in the event of any emergency.

This is one of the latest developments in the troubled Balkans, where apprehensions have again arisen.

U.S. Citizens Warned

Simultaneously with this announcement, the U.S. Legations in all Balkan and Danubian countries have renewed requests to American subjects to leave at the earliest possible date.

Although the request is described as an "ordinary precaution," and not based on any expectation of immediate developments, Mr. Cordell

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

**Continued Labour Opposition Makes Formation
 Of National Cabinet Impossible: Halifax Mentioned**

CHAMBERLAIN MAY RESIGN PREMIERSHIP, LONDON NEWSPAPERS REPORT

THE NARROW MAJORITY RECEIVED BY MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN IN THE DIVISION AFTER THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE TO-DAY HAS EXCITED CONJECTURE REGARDING THE FUTURE OF THE PREMIERSHIP.

"Reuter" and "United Press" believe that Mr. Chamberlain will remain in office.

But three leading London newspapers, the "Daily Express", "Daily Mail" and "News Chronicle" predict that the Premier will resign.

TO SEE THE KING

The Prime Minister is expected to confer with the Cabinet on Thursday, and will have an audience with His Majesty the King immediately afterwards.

THE THREE ABOVE-MENTIONED NEWSPAPERS ASSERT THAT THE REFUSAL OF THE LABOUR PARTY TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN WHICH MR. CHAMBERLAIN IS THE LEADER MAY FORCE THE PREMIER'S RESIGNATION.

The demand for a broader government is unanimous, and Mr. Chamberlain cannot meet it unless the Labour Party agrees to co-operate with him.

Lord Halifax is mentioned as Mr. Chamberlain's possible successor.

The "News-Chronicle" recalls the fact that a Gallup survey recently showed an overwhelming desire that Mr. Anthony Eden should become Premier.

HALIFAX AS PREMIER?

The "Daily Mail" believes that the Opposition would willingly form a National Government under the leadership of Lord Halifax.

"Reuter" states that a re-construction of the Government is probable.

Labour antagonism, states "United Press," is not only directed against Mr. Chamberlain, but also against Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare, whose inclusion in any re-constructed Cabinet would prevent Opposition co-operation.

It is understood that 44 Government supporters voted against Mr. Chamberlain in the Labour Motion of Censure. Other supporters abstained from voting.

One hundred and thirty members were absent and the Government Whip claims that 100 of these would probably have voted for the Government.

Among those who voted against the Government were Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Brigadier General E. L. Spears, Lieut. Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, Lord Winterton (in the House of Lords) Mr. Duff Cooper, Mr. R. K. Law, and Mr. R. J. G. Boothby.

POLICE WANT CAR OWNER

The Police are looking for the owner of car No. 3297 which is alleged to have been responsible for an accident in Connaught Road West yesterday, when Lai Chuen, a villager from Aberdeen, was knocked down. The car is alleged to have driven on after the incident. Lai was sent to the Queen Mary hospital for treatment.

LATEST

CHAMBERLAIN OPPOSED

LONDON, May 9 (Reuter).—The general verdict of the Press on the Commons debate is that a reconstruction of the Government is necessary for a more intensive prosecution of the war.

While some sections of the Press, notably the Labour and Liberal organs, insist that Chamberlain has lost the confidence of the country, both the "Times" and "Daily Telegraph" criticize the tactics of the Labour Party in forcing a vote.

The "Times": "The events of the past few weeks were not in themselves an irretrievable catastrophe. But they have served to mark the culmination of a long and almost imperceptibly rising curve of public dissatisfaction. There is no trace of panic, none of vacillation. After the

PLEASE Turn To Page 10.

TENSION RELAXES

**No Immediate Threat
 To Holland, Report**

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
 LONDON, May 8 (UP).—IN a statement to correspondents in Washington yesterday, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, admitted that despatches from the Netherlands indicated there was great tension there.

"No definite military moves have been reported to me," he said.

In Paris, the French War Office has gone to the lengths of issuing a special statement, saying there is nothing to warrant reports that Holland is in imminent danger of invasion.

Reports to the contrary, a spokesman said, were part of a high-pressure campaign by the Nazis. There has been no shift of German troops anywhere along the Western Front.

Reassuring indications that the situation in Holland is steadily improving and that the Government has everything well in hand is seen in an official announcement from The Hague, stating that electric railways will resume normal service tomorrow.

Nevertheless, precautions are still

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WE PAY HIGH PRICES for all gold and silver articles. Diamonds, Jade, Jewels and gold dust. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

WE OFFER highest prices for any amount of gold articles, Jade, Jewels, Diamonds, etc. Apply Eurasia Gold Refining Co., 7th floor, China Building, Tel. 30727. No holidays.

WANTED. Seafaring boat under 100 tons for cruise to South Sea Islands. Must be A1 condition. State lowest price and full particulars. Box 579, "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

TENSION RELAXES

FROM PAGE ONE

being taken throughout the Netherlands.

Only planes of Dutch nationality will be permitted to land at the Schiphol airport outside Amsterdam after Saturday.

Foreign planes will in future have to use Gede airport, which is ten miles from Groningen.

Situation is Quiet

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—NEW YORK, May 8 (Dome).—The emergency measures taken by the Netherlands Government on Tuesday are described by the concentration of German mechanised units along the border, according to Press reports from Amsterdam.

With the calling up of Reserves on Tuesday, the Netherlands now has under arms the largest army in her history.

The situation in both Holland and Belgium is described this afternoon as quiet.

Holland Ready

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—To-night the tension in Holland appears momentarily to have eased, but the military authorities are not slackening their vigilance or defence preparations.

Foreign observers estimate that altogether 600,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen and members of auxiliary services now stand ready.

Nothing appears to have been neglected, and even Holland's wide, flat roads and other open spaces have been, where necessary, rendered use less as possible landing grounds for troops-carrying planes.

Meanwhile, suspected spies are being rounded up. Among to-night's indications of a slight relaxation in tension are the announcement of minor exemptions to the general cancellation of leave in the forces, and the restoration of a normal schedule to-morrow on the electrified section of the railways.

No Illusions

As a result of the cancellation of army leave and the recall of all categories on leave, Holland, according to one political observer, has more men with the colours than she ever had.

Since the invasion of Norway and Denmark, the Dutch have had no illusions regarding the fate which may befall any of Germany's neighbours, and the Government's measures therefore have been received with understanding and resignation, even with relief, as showing that no event will take Holland by surprise.

It is remarked that visible measures of precaution include the coast. Nobody suggests that Holland could be the victim of a British attack, and it would rather seem that after the swift German landings in Norway, the possibility of a German attack by sea reappeared as a new factor in the situation.

Further Measures

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—Further measures have now been taken in Holland.

Following the cancellation of all leave for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the war industries and railway services have been restricted.

Between Saturday and Monday, shipping was barred from all waters south-east of Holland. This area is the main connection between Germany and Belgium.

From 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. every night all telephone communications between the Netherlands and other countries is reserved for Government calls.

The Netherlands Minister to Washington has been appointed General Paymaster for all Dutch officials abroad in the case of an emergency.

Presumably this will go into effect

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY

In accordance with Government Ordinance, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 13th May, 1940. (Whit Monday). Hongkong, 8th May, 1940.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

The Fifty-Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1940.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Sham-shuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1893, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	No. 4253	Sham-shuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong.	As per sale plan.	About 18,970	\$ 348	\$ 33,198
New Kowloon Lot No. 2918, Junction of Yen Chai Street and On Chai Street, Sham-shuipo.						
2	No. 2918			As per sale plan.	About 12,850	\$ 236
New Kowloon Lot No. 2918, Junction of Yen Chai Street and On Chai Street, Sham-shuipo.						
3	No. 2918			As per sale plan.	About 12,850	\$ 236

only if Holland is attacked.

Washington Watching

WASHINGTON, May 8 (Reuter).—Official despatches reaching the State Department since yesterday indicated some increase of tension in the Netherlands as the result of fears of invasion by Germany, stated Mr. Cordell Hull at the Press Conference today.

Mr. Cordell Hull added that American nationals in Holland have no excuse if caught there by any outbreak of hostilities because they have long been advised to leave owing to the threat of war.

Gastapo Move To Belgian Frontier

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—It is reported from a reliable source that numbers of Gastapo men who, until recently, had been in Poland, have been transferred to Aachen, near the Belgian and Dutch frontiers.

In Poland these men followed close behind the advancing German army and were responsible for keeping order and "cleaning up" behind the German lines.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

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RADIO

31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and

Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c., and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 metres, per second.

5.05 Studio—Children's Hour.

6.45 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.47 Military Band Music.

7.15 Studio—An appeal by His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor on behalf of "St. John's Ambulance Brigade."

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Studio—Concert by the Band of one of His Majesty's Cruisers.

9.05 Vocal Items by The Mills Brothers.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"Vive La France."

9.45 A Violin Recital by Yehudi Menuhin.

10.06 Songs by Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano).

10.20 Dvorak—Symphony No. 4 in G Major, Op. 88—Czech Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Václav Talich.

11.0 Close down.

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—Their Majesty the King and Queen have sent a message of good wishes to the Crown Prince of Nepal on the occasion of his marriage to the granddaughter of the Prime Minister of Nepal.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO. LTD.

This is to give notice that the undermentioned cargo will be sold in our Godowns at Kowloon by Auction, to defray storage charges, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, unless claimed and storage charges are paid before that date.

Lot No.	Storers.	Cargo.	Date Stored	Order of.
G 25101	Kae Shean & Co.	1 Bale Cardboard	11/7/31	—
25208	Kae Shean & Co.	6 Bales Strawboard	9/8/31	—
J 26872	Ching Fong Cheong & Co.	70 Bags Cotton Gloves	24/6/38	—
H 30849	Meezon & Co.	4 Cases Pencils	2/6/37	—
J 27077	Kong Kee & Co., Ltd.	18 Casks Relorts	23/7/38	—
G 62603	Tai Hing	1 Case Cotton Goods	6/1/31	—
J 27654	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	2 Casks Dyes	29/9/38	—
27656	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	1 Cask Dyes	29/9/38	—
27800	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	1 Drum Sod. Sulphate	21/10/38	—
27814	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	8 Drums Sod. Sulphate	25/10/38	—
28201	Tack Wo Kung Kee Dyestuff Co.	100 Drums Sulphur Black	27/1/39	—
G 25916	Wing Hong	20 Cases Hosiery Wool	29/10/31	—
26004	Wing Hong	3 Cases Hosiery Wool	4/12/31	—
H 28203	Leung Yui Wing	1 Box Cinema Films	15/4/35	—
28217	Leung Yui Wing	1 Box Cinema Films	24/4/35	—
H 28994	Tam Yui Lin	1 Case Machinery	23/9/36	—
31109	Tung Sing & Co.	3 Cases Rayon Goods	14/7/37	—
31351	Tin Tao & Co.	5 Pkges. Match Machine	21/8/37	—
31599	Tin Tao & Co.	10 Pkges. Match Machine	10/10/37	—
29730	Kwanan Trading Co.	8 Cases Water Bottles	7/8/36	—
F 38922	Canton Trading Assn.	2 Cases Packing	9/3/26	Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
G 39459	Canton Trading Assn.	2 Cases Medicines	25/4/32	—
F 45261	Hongkong Import & Export Co.	1 Case Perfumery	22/10/28	—
G 44747	Hongkong Import & Export Co.	1 Case Talcum Powder	9/6/29	—
23874	Ton Trading Co., Canton	2 Cases Gauze	20/9/30	—
25800	Ton Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Printed Matter	22/1/31	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
30687	Yokohama Specie Bank	1 Case Asb. Sheets	9/12/20	—
30688	Yokohama Specie Bank	1 Case Asb. Sheets	9/12/20	—
07978	N. S. Moses & Co., Ltd.	14 Cases Goldstone	4/6/31	—
H 33315	Hirata & Co., Canton	3 Cases Waterproof Cloth	15/3/33	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
46011	Hirata & Co., Canton	7 Cases Fasteners	2/8/37	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
33457	Muller & Phillips, Ltd.	3 Cases Prepared Food	28/3/33	—
35877	Chartered Bank of India	1 Case Disinfectant	11/12/33	—
37864	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents, "Glen" Line	51 Pkges. Sanitary Ware	21/8/34	Manufacturers Bank of China
40493	Capt. Godinez	1 Case Horse Races	27/6/33	—
42520	Kuwamura & Co., Canton	1 Case Instruments	24/2/36	—
42011	Stard & Co., Canton	1 Crate Kettle	20/4/36	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
43373	Central European Trading Co., Canton	3 Bales Woollen Yarn	9/7/36	—
43405	Central European Trading Co., Canton	60 Pkges. Asb. Sheets	21/7/36	—
43775	Central European Trading Co., Canton	4 Cases Band Steel	10/7/36	—
H 43867	Central European Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Machine	12/9/36	—
44222	Central European Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Machine	14/11/36	—
45620	Giko-Yoko, Canton	5 Cases Lamp Cord	27/6/37	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
45917	T Eyaki	1 Case Glass Bottles	23/7/37	Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
G 13255	Hongkong Trading Co.	2 Cases Turpentine	16/4/32	—
H 12223	Wing Cheong & Co.	2 Cases Port Wine	31/12/33	—
13484	Wing Cheong & Co.	2 Cases Vermouth	15/8/34	—
E 14421	J. M. Noronha	2 Drums Rect. Alcohol	4/10/24	—
F 14008	Lammert Bros.	28 Cases Wine	12/1/20	—
14689	Lammert Bros.	20 Cases Wine	12/1/20	—
G 13473	Honwan Trading Co., Canton	1 Case Beer	9/8/32	—
H 11033/6	Ko Chi Cheung	8 Cases Brandy, etc.	16/6/33	—
17904	San Martino Co.	8 Cases Wine	30/5/36	—
H 00192	World Tobacco Co.	6 Cases Cigarettes	30/6/37	—
G 7083	Heung Wah	2 Cases Cigarettes	29/5/36	—
G 8203	Ping Kee	15 Tins Dyes	1/8/36	—
G 4471	Yee Kee On	4 Cases Thermos	4/6/34	—

C. M. MANNERS,
Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1940.

DESECRATION OF TOMBSTONE

The desecration of a cemetery by a Chinese had a sequel of the police court this morning, when Chan Kok-nam, aged 20, was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and ordered to be expelled from the Colony.

The man was charged with the theft of five bottles of lead, and Sgt. A. F. Edall, who prosecuted, said that accused was seen by the section of the Chinese permanent cemetery at Aberdeen, handling off pieces of lead from indented characters on a tombstone.

Pains in Back Gone in 3 Hours

If you suffer terrible, sharp pains or dull aching pains in back or sides, you know because you must kill the germs in your kidneys. Other symptoms of kidney trouble are: Headaches, Stiffness, Gravel, Frequent and Painful Passages, Getting up at Night, Leg Pains, Lumbago, Nervousness, Rheumatism, poor Appetite and general Swollen Ankles, etc.—Cystex ends these troubles by removing the cause—and starts benefits in 3 days. Get Cystex from any Chemist or Guarantees to put you right or money back. Ask Now! In 10 hours you will feel better and be completely well in one week. The Guarantees For Kidney, Bladder, Stone, etc. projects

WHAT WE LOST THROUGH NORWEGIAN ATTACKS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". LONDON, May 8 (UP).—An Admiralty communique today disclosed that six naval trawlers were sunk as a result of aerial attacks during the evacuation from the Trondheim area.

During to-day's debate in the House of Commons it was also revealed that perhaps the greatest loss during the Norwegian campaign was the sinking of a supply ship carrying anti-aircraft guns by a U-boat off Namsos.

An air-drome in the region, just erected for the use of British fighting planes was also bombed to pieces during a 14-hour raid by German planes.

Four Scuttled

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces the loss of six naval trawlers during the Trondheim evacuation.

Two were sunk after air attacks and four so damaged by air attacks that it was not considered advisable for them to attempt the North Sea crossing. They were accordingly sunk by British forces.

Casualties among the personnel were slight.

THIRD TERM VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT

California Primary Elections Result

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". WASHINGTON, May 8 (UP).—Supporters of a third-term candidacy for President Roosevelt have won an easy victory in the primary elections in California.

Of the 80 delegates, 44 voted for President Roosevelt, the remaining candidates receiving only 36 votes between them.

In Florida, the New Deal candidate who will support a third-term for President Roosevelt has secured an easy majority from the other five candidates. Republican candidates have sustained several defeats in Indiana.

SENNET FRERES

HIGH CLASS JEWELLERS

Gloucester Building
Pedder Street

STOP WATCHES

FOR ALL SPORTS

For RACES
Split Second
Chronograph

A

Complete
Collection

Of

Wrist

MAGAZINE PAGE

Why they watch the East Indies

SO far, the situation developing in the Dutch East Indies is one of diplomatic hints, but the stakes involved are high. It concerns the security, welfare, and future of four empires—Britain, Japan, Holland, and the United States.

This trouble in the Pacific is really a side-show of the war in Europe; for it began under the threat of a possible invasion of Holland, whose empire includes the Dutch East Indies.

When that began to be talked about, Japanese spokesmen—that means Government officials—jumped in to say that Japan was not taking any action in the event of any belligerent Power doing anything to affect the status of the Dutch East Indies.

If that meant anything at all, it meant that Japan was ready to step into the Indies if Holland became involved in the war in the West.

So it was interpreted by the United States, and Mr. Cordell Hull, who looks after America's foreign policy, calls on the nations—meaning Japan—to respect the status quo of the Dutch East Indies regardless of what happens to Holland.

That is followed up at the Hague, where the Dutch Foreign Minister tells the Japanese Minister that "the Dutch Government have not sought, nor will seek in future, any country's protection of the Dutch East Indies."

Which is the diplomatic way of saying, "Keep your hands off!"

Of course, the United States is concerned because the Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies would alter the balance of power in the Pacific.

Then for Britain, the Dutch East Indies are near enough to the great naval base of Singapore to warrant our interest in that direction. The islands, which old-time sailors called "the Indies," produce pearls, spices, rare woods, and many countries depend substantially on them for their supplies of important commodities, such as rubber, tin, quinine, and copra—four products specifically mentioned by Cordell Hull.

The islands, of which Java and Sumatra are the chief, cover 730,000, most of whom, of course, are the brown-bodied, beautiful people so familiar to us by the tourist agency posters inviting us to "Come to beautiful Bali."

AS long ago as 1601 Dutch adventurers set out to claim the islands, but for a period of eleven years during the Napoleonic wars, the islands were temporarily under British control.

Like British India, the Netherlands Indies—as they are called officially—are divided into States under the rule of native princes, but the Dutchman's grip on internal government is much tighter. The overlordship of the native princes is stronger; and, in fact, about five-sixths of the population are ruled from Batavia, capital of the Dutch administration.

Certainly there is a local Parliament called the Volksraad, but the real power rests in the hands of a man who sits in a tropical palace near Batavia. His Excellency Jonkheer A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies.

The colonial Dutchmen live well, but the natives do not enjoy a higher standard of living than those of British India.

The old Dutch adventurers did not know what a prize they were bringing to their homeland when they set out to claim the islands. Oil from Borneo and Java, rubber from Sumatra, tin from Borneo, tea, tobacco, sugar, coffee, and rice.

TO show what these islands mean to the Dutch—and what a tempting prize they are to envious nations—please note that Dutch investments there are valued at about £300,000,000, and about one-sixth of the people of Holland live by their trade with the Netherlands Indies.

The figures help to explain why it is said that Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands is one of the richest rulers in the world. She has never visited her rich possessions. So no wonder eyes are now on the Dutch East Indies and that heavy hints are dropped by the diplomats.

Round and about the islands are key Pacific possessions of the other nations—Britain's Malaya, Burma, Sarawak, New Guinea and Hongkong; France's Indo-China; the United States' Philippines, Guam, American Samoa; and Japan's two little possessions, the Spratly and Mandated Islands.

Four empires are involved, but meanwhile the security of those islands must rest—as they have done for years—on the British Navy. The Dutch alone could not hold them in this ambitious world.



Holland has £300,000,000 invested in these islands—four empires are concerned in case their security be threatened.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Frankly, I been offered more money, but the wife won't let me accept liquor advertisements!"

Get Rid of those Lines

SPRING hats and spring weather aren't kind to us.

The new hats call attention to our faces. Bright days show up imperfections we'd like to hide.

Like crow's-feet.

Now removing lines is not an easy job or one which can be done overnight. Like all such treatments, it needs regular effort and patience. I wish I could show you a royal road to beauty—but there isn't one. All I can do is to assure you that you will get marvellous results if you persevere.

Crow's-feet are due to muscles slackened by age, by worry, fatigue or strain. There is a certain shrinkage of the underlying tissue, of course. The skin surface becomes baggy—and there you are.

What we must do, first, is to get the epidermis (top skin) supple. We must oil it, just as we oil harness to make it pliable and "vase-line" patent leather shoes to prevent their cracking.

I'm giving you a list of skin-types and their appropriate treatment—so all you've got to do is to see under which heading you come and choose your preparation accordingly.

Relative Strengths of the Powers

ARMY

1 FIGURE = 1,000,000

GR. BRITAIN.	1,100,000	(LESS 40,000 ONLY FOR EMPIRE)
FRANCE	6,500,000	
POLAND	4,000,000	
GERMANY	6,000,000	
ITALY	7,500,000	
U.S.S.R.	11,000,000	

NEWS FROM AMERICA

The Story of SIX MURDERS

NEW YORK. HERE as briefly as possible are stories of six murders—six out of what may turn out to be thirty or more committed, inspired or instigated by a group of men with the morals and manners of apes.

Each of the members of this group is entitled to call himself a gangster, a word which both in and out of the United States has acquired a romantic glow, a connection of daring and adventure.

The six murders which are here selected, as fairly representative examples of Brooklyn underworld technique, have been recalled and recounted as part of the complicated picture drawn by various big and little gangsters now in the care of the police.

Murder No. 1.—Walter Sage had been on the gang's payroll at five dollars a murder and had been allowed to make a little extra money by running a slot-machine racket in an area where the gang controlled all the rackets. But presently he got to know too much.

He was invited by other members of the gang to take a ride in a car. At a given spot the car was stopped and Sage, who was in the front seat, was attacked and stabbed to death with an icepick. His body was then chained to a slot-machine which the gang had brought along in the car. The body and the machine were thrown into a lake.

The man alleged to have done the stabbing has been arrested in Hollywood. He was playing small parts in gangster films.

Murder No. 2.—Irving Ashkennas was given the job of clubbing to death with a sawed-off billiard-cue an inoffensive New York dress manufacturer, who had refused to pay the "protection" money which the gang demanded. He was arrested, but the gang so terrorized witnesses that he got away with a few years in jail on a manslaughter conviction. When he came out of jail he began a taxi service with the money he was still regularly receiving from the gang.

Suddenly the gang got tired of paying him. He complained. His bulge-riddled body was found one day in his own taxi.

Murder Number 3.—Irving Penn, a perfectly respectable music publisher who had never met a gangster in his life was shot dead as he emerged one morning from his apartment in New York on his way to his business. It turned out to be all a mistake. The thugs, who had fired the shots from a car, meant to kill another man who was to be a witness against a gangster whose trial was pending. They mistook Penn for him.

Murder Number 4.—Solomon Goldstein had a quarrel in a Brooklyn haberdashery store with a fellow employee of the gang named Robert (Boggy) Feuer.

He pulled out his gun and fired five bullets point-blank into Feuer,

who died in hospital after six months of agony. Shortly afterwards Goldstein got married. While he was on his honeymoon he received a telephone call from a member of the gang instructing him to attend a meeting. He left his new wife to go to the meeting and has never been seen since. His body is now believed to be at the bottom of a lake, wrapped in a weighted blanket.

Goldstein and Feuer were both 24 and had been friends since childhood.

Murder Number 5.—A gang-member named John (Spider) Murtha was strolling along a Brooklyn street with his girl, Florence Nestfield, when two men appeared, motioned the girl to stand aside and shot him dead. That was in 1935. Not until this week the girl said to have told the police that the two men were Max (The Jerk) Golob and Frank (The Dasher) Abbaddando, whom the police are now seeking to indict. Detectives are guarding the girl day and night.

Murder Number 6.—Three men, not members of the Brooklyn gang, took a bookmaker named Joseph Caroselli for a ride intending to rob him. They learned during the ride that he was paying protection money to the Brooklyn gang, so they shot him, knowing that if he were allowed to tell the gang he had been robbed they would all be rubbed out.

What has happened within the last few days is that, recently elected District Attorney O'Dwyer is "cleaning up" Brooklyn and has arrested some of the gang leaders. They bear such names—often self-chosen—as Abe (Kid Twist) Reles, Harry (Pittsburgh Phil) Strauss, Martin (Bugsby) Goldstein, Harry (Happy) Malone.

Most of the "singing" (informing) is being done by Kid Twist Reles. He seems to be an unpleasant little bully whom O'Dwyer has adroitly frightened by confronting him with evidence that his colleagues are double-crossing him. The revelations have not yet reached the point of showing which politicians were protecting this Brooklyn gang in its heyday (for you must remember all the time that the police in the United States are under local political control, so that murder is safe or unsafe in any given locality in accordance with instructions which come down from the elected bosses), but the investigations are throwing very clear light on how gangsters are made. Kid Twist and his friends never had any difficulty in getting recruits. All that was necessary was to lend some East Side youth some money and when he was deeply in debt give him a small hold-up job to do, with the promise that when he had done it he would be considered to have paid the money. When the gang "had something on him" the rest was easy.

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Sir Nevile Henderson

(INSTALMENT 10)

Tension in the European drama heightens as Hitler and his evil adviser Ribbentrop reach the stage where a choice between peace and war is to be taken.

Sir Nevile Henderson, Britain's ambassador in Berlin until the outbreak of war, to-day describes a stormy night interview with Ribbentrop the last chance of peace was cruelly thrown away by the Nazi Minister . . .

Information as reached me during the night of August 29 tended to represent me as well disposed, and to forewarn Ribbentrop on Hitler's part to open direct negotiations with the Poles. I was consequently all the less prepared for the reception which I got on being summoned to the Reichschancellery again at 7.15 p.m.

Perhaps I should have been, as the German mid-day Press had reported the alleged murder of six German nationals in Poland, and this story, which was probably fabricated by the extremists in fear lest Hitler was weakening, together with the news of the Polish general mobilisation, was just the kind of thing which was most calculated to upset him.

I immediately sensed in any case a distinctly more uncompromising attitude than the previous evening on Hitler's part when he handed me the answer which he had promised me.

Therein Germany's demands were declared to be the revision of the Versailles Treaty, by means of the return of Danzig and the Corridor to Germany, and the security for the lives of German national minorities in the rest of Poland.

Hitler's heated denial

It was stated that the German Government, in spite of scepticism as to the prospect of their success, accepted direct negotiations with Poland, solely out of desire to ensure lasting friendship with Britain.

In the event of any modifications of territory, the German Government could neither undertake nor participate in any guarantee without first consulting the U.S.S.R.

I read the note through carefully, while Hitler and Ribbentrop watched me, and, in spite of the ominous reference to Moscow, I made no comment till I reached the phrase at the end of it, in which it was stated that:

"The German Government committed upon the arrival in Berlin of a Polish Ambassador with full powers on the following day, Wednesday, August 30."

I pointed out to his Excellency that this phrase sounded very much like an ultimatum. This was strenuously and heatedly denied by Hitler himself, supported by Ribbentrop.

It was a case of the "Diktate" and "memorandum" of Goebbels over again.

Interview

becomes stormy

According to Hitler, this sentence merely emphasised the urgency of the moment, not only on account of the risk of incidents when two mobilised armies were standing opposite one another, but also when Germans were being massacred in Poland.

In this latter connection, his Excellency asserted that I did not care how many Germans were being slaughtered in Poland.

This gratuitous imputation of the humanity of His Majesty's Government and of myself provoked a heated retort on my part, and the remainder of the interview was of a somewhat stormy character.

I asked the Polish Ambassador that evening to call on me while I was drafting my telegram to London, gave him an account of the German reply and of my conversation with Hitler, and impressed upon him the need for immediate action.

I had never been under any illusion as to Poland's capacity to resist for more than a brief period

SECRETS of the LAST DAYS of PEACE

Germany's highly mechanised army and overwhelmingly superior air force.

I never concealed this opinion from my Polish colleague, and I implored him, in Poland's own interests, to urge his Government to nominate without any delay someone to represent them in the proposed negotiations at Berlin.

But I was equally under no illusions as to what this meant, and I telegraphed at the same time to Lord Halifax to the effect that Hitler had made up his mind to achieve his ends, by a parade of strength, if that suited, but by the use of force, if it did not.

"The only result," I added, "can only be either war, or once again victory for him by a display of force and consequent encouragement to pursue the same course again next year or the year after."

His Majesty's Government lost no time in replying to the German note of August 30. I had already conveyed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs an interim answer to the effect that the note would be carefully considered.

I had arranged to see the Minister for Foreign Affairs at 11.30 p.m. to make further communications to him. Shortly before the appointed time I received in code the considered reply of His Majesty's Government to the German note of August 29.

I was accordingly obliged to ask that my meeting with Ribbentrop should be postponed for half an hour, in order to give me the time to have this last message deciphered.

Army leaders urge action

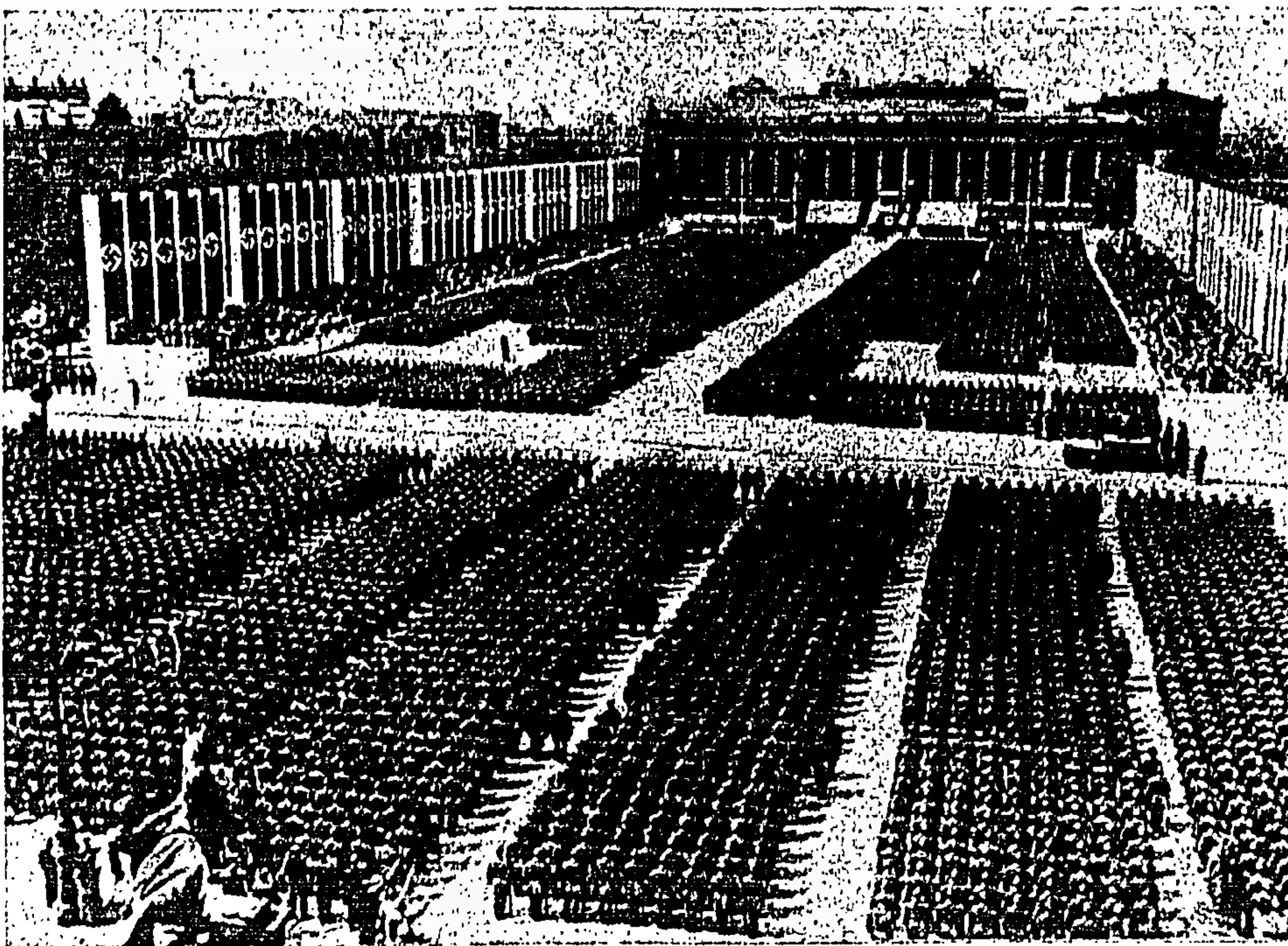
In the concluding passages of that reply His Majesty's Government, while fully recognising the need for speed in the initiation of discussions, urged that during the negotiations no aggressive military operations should take place on either side.

They further expressed their confidence that they could secure such an undertaking from the Polish Government, if the German Government would give similar assurances.

I saw Ribbentrop at exactly midnight, before which hour the German Government had ostensibly counted on the arrival of a Polish emissary at Berlin.

I say "ostensibly" since it seems hardly possible that it cannot have occurred either to Hitler or his Minister for Foreign Affairs that it was utterly unreasonable to expect a Polish plenipotentiary to present himself at Berlin without even knowing in advance the basis of the proposals about which he was expected to negotiate.

The army leaders had been representing to their Fuehrer that even twenty-four hours' delay involved the risk of bad weather



be taken seriously by the German Government itself.

Be that as it may, it is probable that Hitler's mood in the hour when he had to decide between peace or war was not an amiable one.

It was reflected in Ribbentrop, whose reception of me that evening was, from the outset, one of intense hostility, which increased in violence as I made each communication in turn.

He kept jumping to his feet in a state of great excitement, folding his arms across his chest and asking if I had anything more to say.

I kept replying that I had, and, if my own attitude was no less unfriendly than his own, I cannot but say in all sincerity that I had every justification for it.

When I told him that I would not fail to report his comments and remarks to my Government, he calmed down a little and said that they were his own, and that it was for Herr Hitler to decide.

As for inviting the Polish Ambassador to come and see him, such a course would, he indignantly said, be utterly unthinkable and intolerable.

After I had finished making my various communications to him, he produced a lengthy document which he read out to me in German, or rather gabbled through to me as fast as he could, in a tone of the utmost scorn and annoyance.

Of the sixteen articles in it I was able to gather the gist of six or seven, but it would have been quite impossible to guarantee even the comparative accuracy of these without a careful study of the text itself.

Last chance of peace scorned

When he had finished, I accordingly asked him to let me read it for myself.

Herr von Ribbentrop, who always mistook rudeness for strength, refused categorically, threw the document with a contemptuous gesture on the table and said that it was now out of date, since no Polish Emissary had arrived at Berlin by midnight.

I observed that in that case the sentence in the German note of August 29, to which I had drawn his and his Fuehrer's attention on the preceding evening, had, in fact, constituted an ultimatum in spite of their categorical denials.

Ribbentrop answered to that effect that the idea of an ultimatum was a figment of my own imagination and creation.

I do not desire to stress the unpleasant nature of this interview. The hour was a critical one and Ribbentrop's excitability at such a moment was understandable.

It seemed to me, however, that he was wilfully throwing away the last chance of a peaceful solution, and it was difficult to remain indifferent when faced with such a calamity.

I still believe, as I did at the time, that Ribbentrop's exhibition of irascibility and bad manners that evening was partly due to the fact that he suspected that I had purposely postponed calling on him till midnight, i.e., until the hour by which the ultimatum—which he and Hitler had assured me was no ultimatum—for the arrival of a Polish plenipotentiary had expired.

Convinced all was lost

Yet, in the German note of August 29 it had been stated that their proposals would, if possible, be placed at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of that plenipotentiary.

Why, then, should Ribbentrop have himself waited till after midnight before making the pretence of reading them to me?

But, above all, why did he refuse even then to hand them to me? Not even Hitler could honestly have expected the Polish Govern-

Seventeen thousand German soldiers mass before Hitler in Berlin's Lustgarten.

ment to appoint a plenipotentiary to discuss proposals in regard to which it was completely in the dark.

Did Ribbentrop and his master not wish them to be communicated to the Polish Government lest the latter might in fact agree to negotiate?

In the note which was handed to me by Weizsacker the next evening, and which contained at last the text of those proposals, it was stated that Herr von Ribbentrop had given the British Ambassador on the occasion of the presentation of the last British note precise information as to the text of the German proposals.

The German White Paper on the origins of the war repeats this complete perversion of the actual facts.

None of the points at issue in the memorandum was discussed at all.

I returned to His Majesty's Embassy that night convinced that the last hope for peace had vanished.

I nevertheless saw the Polish Ambassador at 2 a.m., gave him an objective and studiously moderate account of my conversation with Ribbentrop, mentioned the cessation of Danzig and the plebiscite in the Corridor as the two main points in the German proposals.

I felt obliged to add that I could not conceive of the success of any negotiations if they were conducted with Ribbentrop.

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THIS series will be continued to-morrow, when Sir Nevile writes of: Zero hour in Berlin—Hitler chooses war—Poland is bombed—the greatest lie of all—"History will judge."

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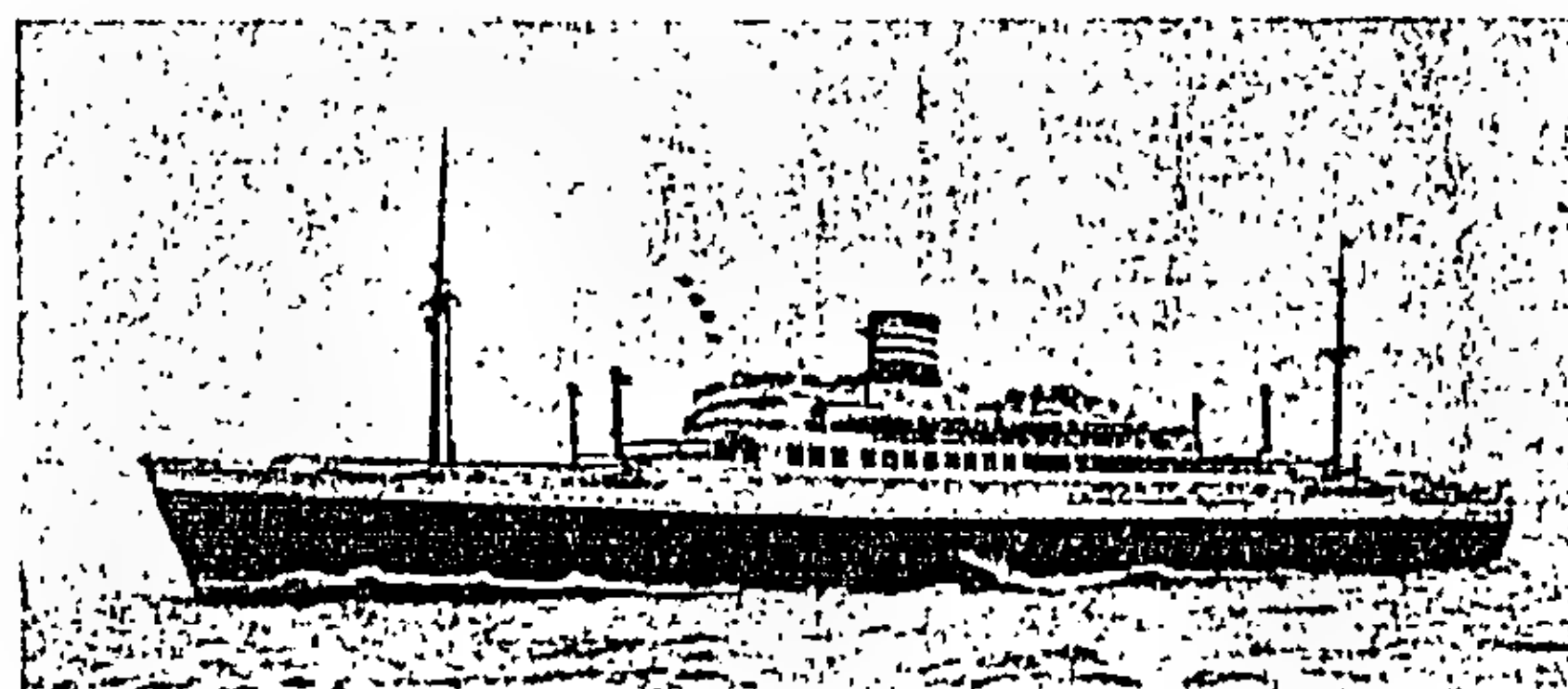
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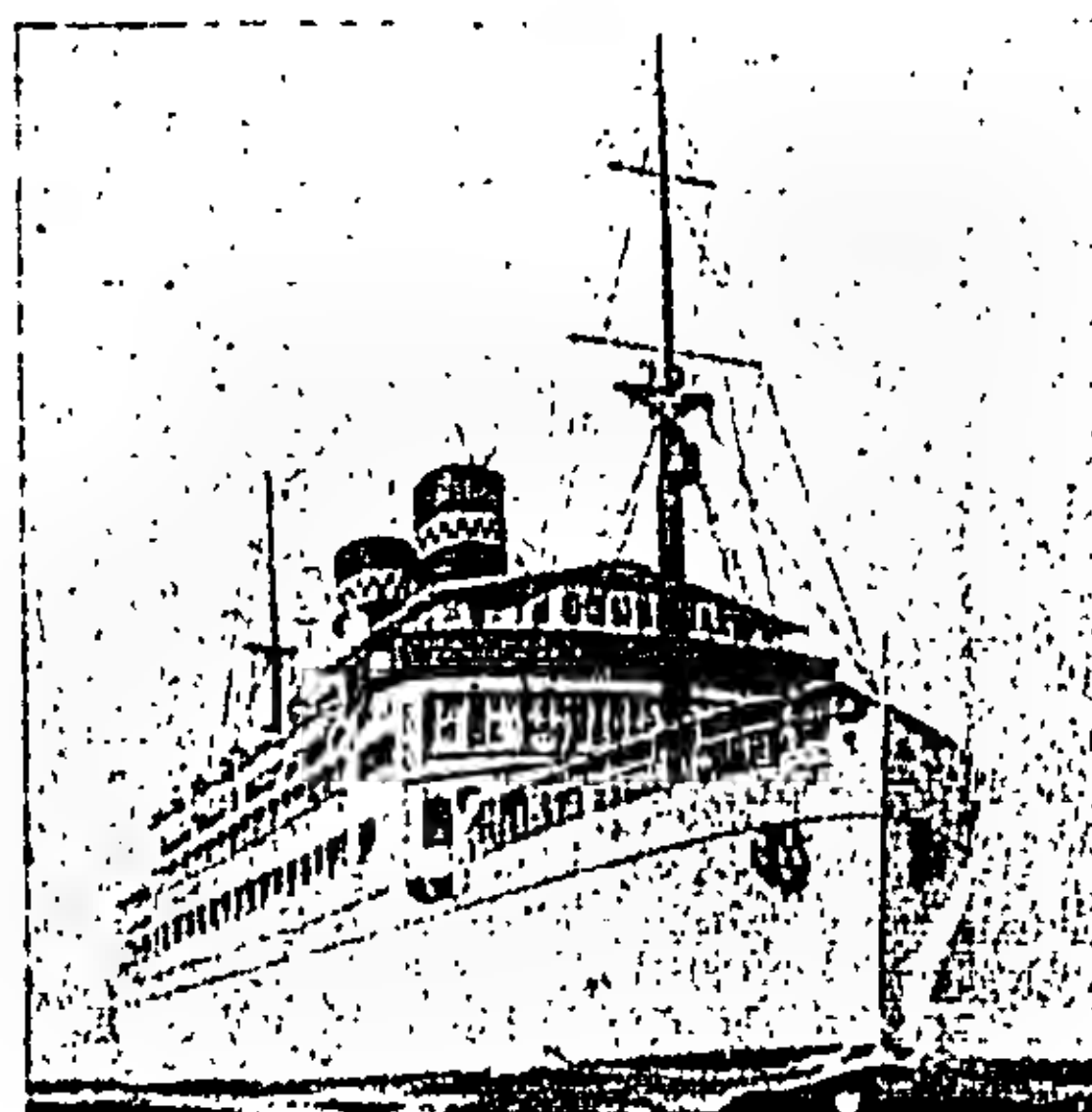
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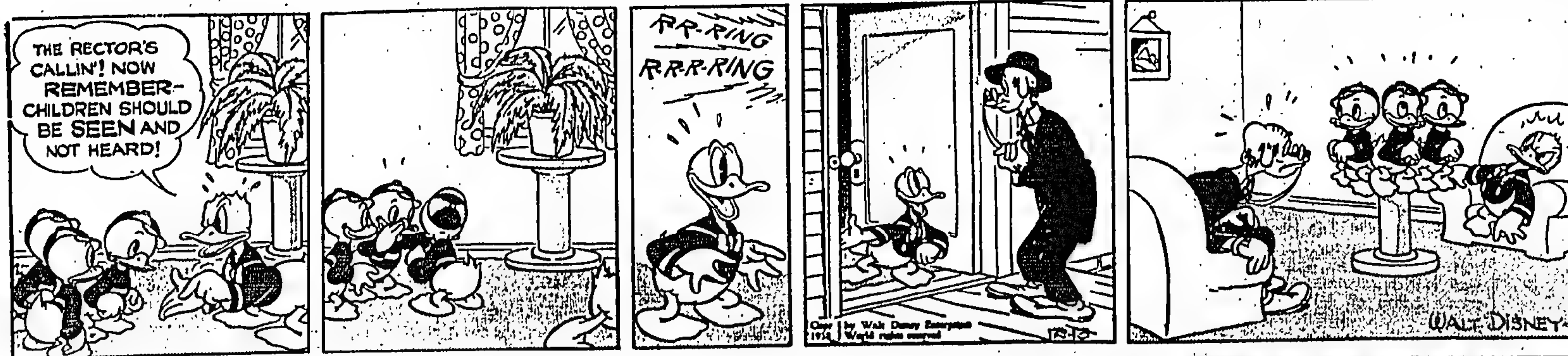
holding up the rapidly of the German advance into Poland.

Ribbentrop's rudeness

But, even so, in view of what now occurred, it is difficult not to draw the conclusion that the proposals in themselves were but dust to be thrown in the eyes of the world with a view to its deception, and were never intended to

These extracts are taken from the book by Sir Nevile Henderson entitled "Failure of a Mission," published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd.

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CHURCHILL'S
ADMISSION

FROM PAGE ONE

"Mr. Alexander had asked why we did not touch enemy communications in the Skagerrak, for our naval preponderance ought to make it feasible for us to dominate the Skagerrak with our surface ships and thus cut communications with Oslo from the first moment and continuously.

"But the immense air strength of the enemy which can be brought to bear on our patrolling craft has made this method far too costly to be adopted.

"Important forces would have to be employed in order to maintain surface patrol and the losses which would be inflicted on that patrol from the air would undoubtedly very soon constitute a naval disaster.

Our Only Method

"I am so sorry that these things should be so. We have therefore adopted submarine blockade as the only method at our disposal, and in doing this I have followed the opinion of the naval authorities.

"There is a great deal of difference about being responsible for the order which may lose several valuable ships and expressing an opinion without such responsibility.

"I have been guided in the advice I gave the Cabinet by responsible naval expert opinion. Therefore, we limited our operations in the Skagerrak to the submarine.

"In order to make that blockade as effective as possible, the naval restrictions which we had imposed on the action of our submarines were relaxed. All German ships by day and night were sunk as the opportunity served.

"This statement that I made was most foolishly and grotesquely twisted into a statement that all German ships would be sunk. Nobody can give so absurd a promise as that.

Costly German Success
"This has been a costly German success. Seven or eight thousand men have been drowned and thousands of corpses have been washed up."

Replying to the question why we did not send a big ship into Narvik on the first day with the destroyers, Mr. Churchill said the reason was that the only one available was a battle cruiser.

"We have only two battle cruisers and we felt it a very great danger to the balance of the fleet if we had lost one of them. The authorities at the Admiralty, when the Waspite went into Narvik, were very much relieved to find that no controlled mine-fields were laid in the fjord and no destroyer was lurking in some narrow angle to fire its bouquet of torpedoes.

What Would Have Been Said?
"Things are very different when looked at beforehand and looked at afterwards."

"What would have been said if the Waspite had been sunk? It was madness to send one of our most valued ships in narrow congested waters.

"If you dare and forfeit is exacted, it is the murder of your sailors, and if prudence withholds, you are cowardly, inept and timid."

"We were asked why we did not go into Bergen, Trondheim and other ports in the first few hours. If troops had not been landed, the only object of going into the fjord would have been to destroy the enemy destroyers who were there. These were largely destroyed from the air by the Fleet Air Arm.

"My Thoughts Always On Narvik"

"There was no dispute that it was our duty to do our best to help the Norwegians and for that the capture of Trondheim was the best way. My thoughts had always been fixed on Narvik. There it seems to be the path that may lead to some decisive achievement in the war.

"But when the German outrage occurred, there was no dispute that we were bound to go to the aid of the Norwegians, and Trondheim was the place.

A plan was prepared by the joint staffs for two diversionary landings at Namsos and Andalsnes, and for a direct landing in Trondheim Fjord, where enemy forces had seized that port. This was undoubtedly a hazardous operation.

"There was the fact that a very large number of valuable ships would have to be continuously exposed for many hours to air attack and possibly grievous losses. Nevertheless the Navy were perfectly ready to carry troops in.

Why Plan Was Abandoned
"No doubt was entertained about their ability to do so. Why then was this plan abandoned for April 25 abandoned? It was abandoned because on April 17 two diversionary landings had made good progress and it seemed easier to capture Trondheim by

WANTS NEW
CABINET

FROM PAGE ONE

ment would be insufficiently impressed by speeches they had heard and information that must have reached them through private sources to take some drastic steps for a reform so urgently needed. He resented the Prime Minister's appeal to the affection of his friends and it was with deepest reluctance that he was obliged to signify the lack of confidence he felt in the present administration by going into the Lobby against it.

This method than incur the heavy loss of a direct attack.

"The Admiralty never withdrew their offer or considered the operation impracticable in the naval aspect.

"Grave doubts were entertained by the military with regard to the feasibility of making a landing in the face of enemy air superiority. In these circumstances the Chiefs of Staff and Vice-Chiefs, without the slightest difference of opinion, advised it would be less costly and easier to convert the diversionary landings into the main attack.

Exports View Accepted
"Nobody has the right to suggest that the Navy withdrew from their undertaking or that politicians over-ruled the Admiralty. I take full responsibility, together with the Prime Minister and other Ministers, for having accepted unanimously, the view of our expert advisers."

"I thought they were right on the information we had. I see no reason to alter my view by what I have learned since."

"However, the situation rapidly became worse. The German thrust north to Oslo developed at an enormous pace. The Norwegians were unable to hold the mountain passes, and did not destroy the roads or railroads."

Mr. Churchill added that by April 25 or April 26 the possibility of the arrival in the regions south of Trondheim of very large German forces had to be foreseen. At the same time the intense and continuous bombing of the bases at Narvik and Andalsnes prevented the landing at those small fishing ports of any large reinforcements and even of artillery, and many supplies for troops were landed.

Necessary To Withdraw
It was, therefore, necessary to withdraw the troops or leave them to be destroyed by overwhelming forces. The decision to withdraw was undoubtedly sound. The Government was accomplished with very great skill and with very good luck."

"All responsible naval, military and air authorities principally concerned and the War Cabinet were at every stage united."

Mr. Morrison, intervening, asked if the naval authorities on the spot at Trondheim were willing and anxious to enter Trondheim and whether their desire was countermanded or not sanctioned by Whitehall.

"I Strongly Deny It"

Mr. Churchill replied: "I not only deny it, but I give strong denial. There were no naval authorities on the spot at Trondheim. No authority that we consulted differed from the advice tendered by the Chiefs of Staff and Vice-Chief, but Ministers are not sheltered by facts. They accept expert advice."

"I always believed that the Navy could carry troops into Trondheim, and land them to come to grips with the enemy. I would have been glad to take all possible responsibility for the attempt, provided it was supported by expert opinion."

"But even if we assume that this view is right—that we could have been masters at Trondheim or its ruins by April 25—could we have brought to bear a sufficient army south of Trondheim to drive the invaders back? Even if we had at the present time got 25,000 or 30,000 Allied troops into action on that front, in view of the enemy's air superiority, is highly questionable, such a force would not have been able to arrive in time or be equipped with artillery or anything like an equal air support in time."

Incomparably Superior
"German communications northwards were incomparably superior to anything we could do at Trondheim and auxiliary landing places in that region. It would have been a costly struggle. There were already 120,000 German troops operating in southern and central Norway. Although we could have thrown in continual reinforcements, I cannot believe there was the slightest chance of ultimate success between an army based at Trondheim and the German army based at Oslo."

Mr. Churchill added that had Sweden come to Norway's aid and had put her air force at the disposal of the R.A.F., a different position might have been established.

THE LORDS
HAVE
THEIR SAYGovernment Put In
The Pillory

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Strabolgi (Labour) moved a motion at the request of the Leader of the Opposition calling attention to "the conduct of the war generally and particularly to the operations in Norway."

Opening with a tribute to the gallantry and devotion to duty of the Services in Scandinavia, Lord Strabolgi made particular mention of "the magnificent quality" of the airman from the Dominions. He contended that there was considerable uneasiness about the Government's conduct of affairs and still more about the possibility of their mending their ways.

Threat Of Disease
The Norwegian operations, he said, were a symptom of a disease which must be treated quickly or become chronic.

The disease was that there were defects both in the methods and the personnel of the Government.

He said that his party had agreed that we were perfectly right in immediately sending what help we could.

But the German plan of attacking Norway in the World War had been known in details for some years by the combined General Staffs and the three fighting services.

The knowledge had not percolated upwards and Mr. Chamberlain was able to say that we had been taken completely by surprise.

The fact was that the men at the top were so occupied with departmental work that they were not free to devote their minds to the prosecution of the war.

Trondheim The Key
Lord Strabolgi criticised the Government for not realising quickly enough that Trondheim was the key to the whole situation. He criticised them for not making a direct attack on the port which "of course would have succeeded."

The present operations in Narvik were of great importance. Other plans must be formulated and the Germans cleared out of Norway.

He considered that there should be a select committee to make inquiry into the campaign.

The Marquis of Crewe, Leader of the Opposition Liberals, said that he recognised the Government had had to pay a very considerable price for their success in Norway.

He imagined that their loss was probably greater than the monthly average of Germans killed in France during 1916 or 1917.

He hoped the debate would prove salutary as showing that the country was not altogether satisfied with the way in which the war was being carried on.

Lord Hankey Replies
Lord Hankey spoke of the heroism and competence of our forces in Norway as "a shining example to the nation of good augury for the days to come."

Regarding allegations of the lack of intelligence in the reports given concerning the events, Lord Hankey said, "We had a general knowledge that the enemy had assembled troops and shipping and were practising embarkation and disembarkation. But the Norwegians and Danes themselves have close connections with Germany yet they had not the slightest idea what was going on."

"We really could not know more than the Governments of Norway and Denmark."

Regarding the German plans which Lord Strabolgi had mentioned, Lord Hankey said that there were of course many books of that kind produced. It was of course known to the Staffs that these plans existed and we had plans ready for emergency operations which would be necessary.

He felt that a great deal too much had been made of the dispersal of the Finnish expedition.

Decision Was Right
In all circumstances the Government did not feel justified in retaining inactive all these forces. Mobilising shipping required for other purposes.

"I am convinced that our decision was right," he said, "and it made no difference."

He submitted that our plan of campaign was as good as could be devised without previous consultation with Norway to which, for reasons well known, Norway had been unable to agree.

Norway's decision placed us under a grave disadvantage at all stages of the affair.

Not Properly Informed
Without preliminary conversations no plans could be concerted to fore-

TURKEY'S
NEW MOVE

FROM PAGE ONE

Hull announced in Washington to-day that, in view of the warning, there would be no excuse if any Americans were trapped in the Balkan or Danubian countries should war suddenly strike there.

Fears of a spread of the conflict were again expressed by His Holiness the Pope to-day, when he addressed 5,000 pilgrims in a brief speech.

"This is a tragic spring-time, in which the conflict tends to spread itself," he declared.

"The world is poisoned by disloyalty. There is a possibility of obtaining a just peace through prayer."

Dark German Threats
The Allies are prepared to force the Balkans into the war, and fears that this preliminary propaganda is a prelude to Nazi moves to "protect" Rumania or other Balkan countries, were re-emphasised by the Rumanian official spokesman to-night.

The Rumanian spokesman told foreign correspondents that Rumania was not a country in which any Power could experiment.

"We are no country which will leave its door open for somebody to walk in," he said.

"Rumania is thinking of its own interests and no one should make the mistake of thinking that we are going to serve other people's interest."

"We will not permit ourselves to be made a base for operations for anyone."

Gayda's Boast
Meanwhile, in Rome, the Italian Press continues its attacks on the Allies.

Signor Gayda, writing in the "Giornale d'Italia," boasts that Italy will quickly overcome the handicap imposed by British possession of the Rock of Gibraltar if it comes to a question of war.

British and French control of Gibraltar and the Suez, he declared, was contrary to the principles of European liberty and justice.

"The Allies are making a fatal error if they think they can intimidate Italy because they control Gibraltar and the Suez."

He said that if the Allies won the war there were certain assurances for those enslaved by Nazi tyranny. If we failed the victims of German aggression would have no hope whatever of restoration.

We were facing, he said, a far more dangerous challenge than this country had ever met—a challenge which demanded every ounce of physical, intellectual and spiritual, that this country can summon to its task.

Delusion Deprecated
He deprecated the delusion, that there was a short cut to victory.

He said he had never disguised from himself what an immense strain would be imposed on us or that it would largely depend on our capacity to keep steady and marshal our efforts without waste or dissipation of vital energy.

Therefore, he hoped the Government would not be deflected from their main purpose but would act as when it appeared to them in the light of the best possible technical advice with action best calculated to achieve results.

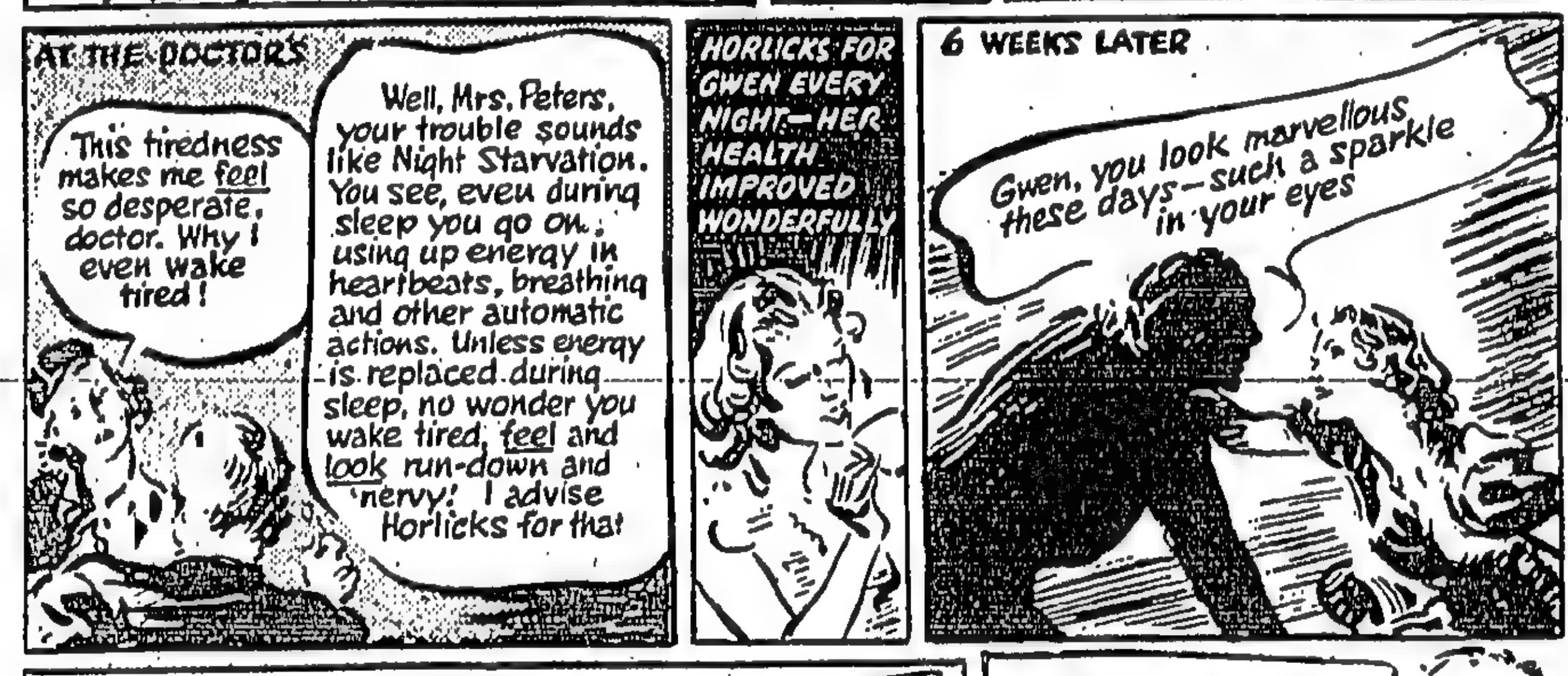
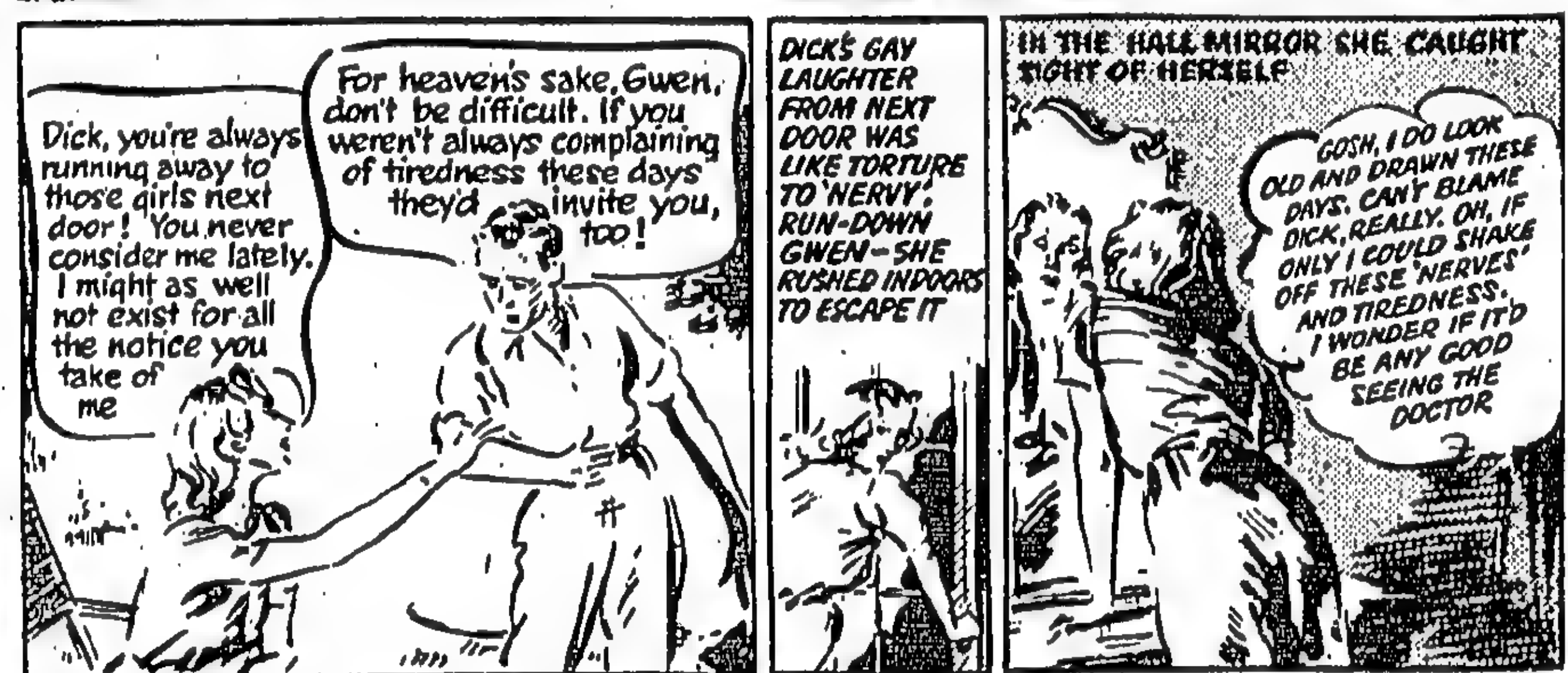
He would be greatly alarmed if the unthinking who were shouting for immediate action had command of affairs.

Nothing would lead to more disaster than to yield to temptation for large scale adventures.

Churchill's Duties
Dealing with Mr. Churchill's new duties, Lord Halifax hoped that the result would be to give valuable assistance in the direction of higher strategy of war.

Replying to questions whether matters of supply would fall within Mr. Churchill's power, Lord Halifax said he did not doubt that Mr. Churchill naturally would be in a position to have any investigation he wished made into any question of

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Refutes Charges
Lord Hankey declared that no charge of lack of vigour or decision could be sustained in respect of the Navy or Air Force.

As far as Narvik was concerned he did not think it could be maintained for one moment that the Government or Services displayed the smallest lack of vigour or decision.

"With regard to Central Norway, he said that the political advantages of action were so over-riding as to justify some risk. The Government did not underestimate the risks but decided without a moment's unnecessary delay that these risks should be run."

It was not necessary or advisable that he should attempt to state the precise reasons why the naval bombardment at Trondheim was not undertaken. It would involve a mass of details and assist the enemy. The Government took this decision after giving full consideration to the opinion of its responsible advisers.

Very Serious Loss
Referring to the landing of troops in the Trondheim area, Lord Hankey mentioned that on April 20 a ship in convoy, loaded with anti-aircraft guns, motor transport, ammunition and other valuable stores, was torpedoed and sunk. It was the only transport sunk during the whole campaign and it was a particularly serious loss at that juncture.



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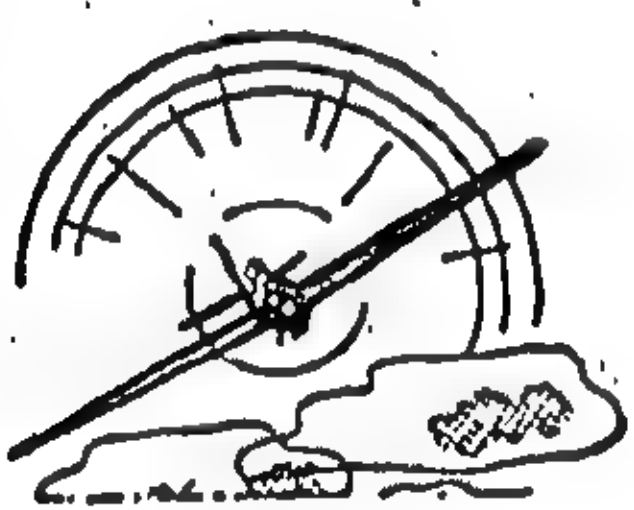
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Hongkong Telegraph

Thursday, May 9, 1940.

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New Contemptibles

GOEBBELS, leader of the
Nazi Propaganda Department,
and the German press either
have not read "Mein Kampf" or
they think German people have
not. In commenting on the
evacuation of British troops of
the Trondheim area, they ex-
press the utmost contempt for
Tommy as a fighting man. The
hostilities in Norway prove, they
say, that the German soldier is
immeasurably superior to the
British. And much more on the
same lines.

If the Germans turn to
their Leader's book they will
form a very different opinion of
the qualities of the British
soldier.

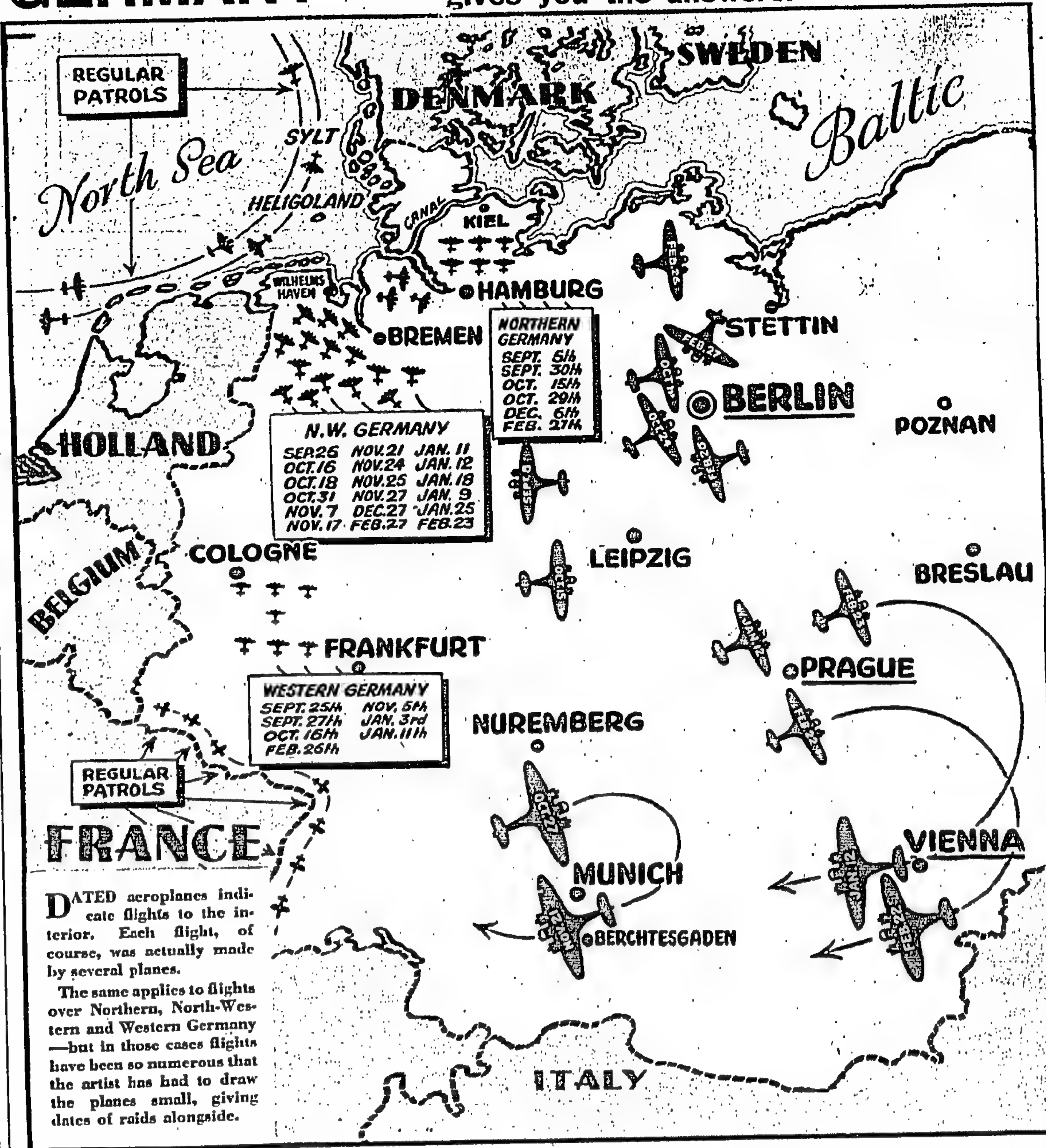
Referring to the danger of
depreciating an enemy in comic
papers and other publications,
Hitler says: "The result was an
under-valuation for which we
had to pay a heavy penalty. I
can vividly recall to mind the
astonished looks of my comrades
when they found themselves
personally face to face for the
first time with the Tommies in
Flanders. After a few days of
fighting the consciousness slowly
dawned on our soldiers that
those Scotsmen were not like the
ones we had seen described and
caricatured in the comic papers
and mentioned in the com-
muniquees."

A further corrective to the
latest German gloatings, so
reminiscent of the early days of
the last war when they called
the British soldier "a con-
temptible rabble," is to be found
in the writings of one of the
German fire-eating professors,
Ewald Banse: "The man who
under-rates the enemy over-
rates himself and thereby turns
the odds against himself. The
essence of all preparations for
war is getting to know one's
enemy, studying his strong and
his weak points in laborious
detail." And again: "The most
marked feature of all is the
incredible tenacity with which
the English, once they have
adopted an objective, never let it
out of sight for a moment."

These wholesome reflections,
however, do not find a place in
Nazi propaganda nowadays. It
may be that the German soldier
will have to learn over again the
lesson his father learned twenty-
five years ago.

R.A.F. OVER GERMANY

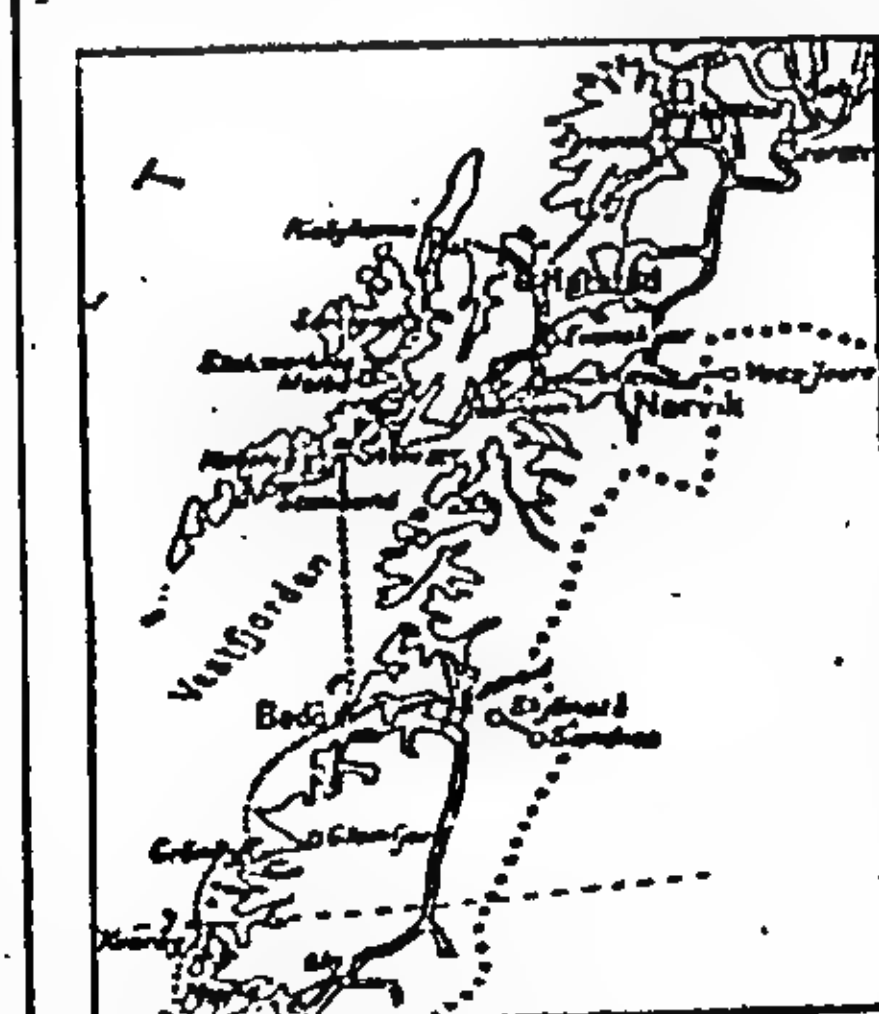
How often have R.A.F. planes flown
over Germany since war began? And
what territory did they cover? This map
gives you the answers.



CHECK UP ON COMMUNICATIONS IN NORWAY

THE Norwegian system of com-
munications is of great importance
for all operations which may be con-
ducted after the landing of a British
expeditionary force in that country.
Generally speaking, it must be said
that these communications, for geo-
graphical reasons, are somewhat
scanty and that they will certainly
raise military difficulties. Compared
with Great Britain, Norway has not
got many railways or good motor
roads. The explanation is that main-
ly because of the high mountains and
the always complicated terrain it has
been expensive to construct railways
and motor roads; especially when
communication between the different
parts of the country was maintained
easily and cheaply by sea routes
along the coast.

THE principal point is that Norway
south of the Trondheim Fjord and
north of Narvik consists, so to speak,
of two islands, all communications
between these parts being carried on
by sea. So far as Narvik is concern-
ed it must be kept in mind that this
place is mainly a Swedish export



port. If it had not been for the trade
in Swedish iron ore Narvik would
still be a small and unnoticed fishing
village and nothing else. The land-
ing of British troops in Narvik and in
places north of Narvik had therefore
no chance of directly affecting the
military situation in the Trondheim
area. Narvik's only land com-
munication is with Sweden along the

railway to the Gulf of Bothnia. The
importance of British troops being
landed in Narvik is nevertheless
threefold; it has a psychological
value, it enables the British Navy to
take sure control over the northern
Norwegian coastline, and it guaran-
tees communication between the
Western Powers and Sweden.

Even if the landing in Narvik is
not decisive, it is a necessary step on
the way to effective Allied help to
Norway. But the whole of Norway
between Narvik and Namsos, on the
Nam Fjord, north of Trondheim,
lacks through communication lines,
whether by rail or road.

In Namsos, north of Trondheim,
however, begins the main railway
system. From Namsos there is a
line down to Trondheim, and from
Trondheim two lines to Oslo. One of
these lines is connected through a
branch line with Andalsnes, on the
Romsdal Fjord. From Oslo the rail-
way goes over the mountains to Ber-
gen, and from the capital, finally,
there is a railway along the south
coast to Stavanger, but it is not com-
plete and certain parts are still under
construction. The most important
motor roads are from Oslo along the
south coast to Stavanger, from Oslo
to the Hardanger Fjord, from Oslo
to the Sogne Fjord, and from Oslo to
the Romsdal Fjord. These ways are the
main lines between Central Norway,
north of Oslo, and the west coast.
This summary shows that Bergen has
no connection with the motor-road
system and that Stavanger lacks
communication with the railway
system in the central parts of the
country.

It must be pointed out that the Ber-
gen railway and the rail to Trondheim
go through many tunnels and conse-
quently may easily be cut, which may
turn out to be advantageous both for

the defenders and the invaders. Then
there is the very important question
of the weather conditions. Actually
some of the most important motor
roads connecting the east and the
west parts of the country used not
long ago to be closed during the win-
ter months because the heavy snows
prevented traffic; this may no longer
be the case, but during the period of
the thaw, which is now approaching
and has in certain parts of Norway
already begun, the big roads will
probably not be able to take much
heavy traffic and the smaller roads
none at all. The Norwegian know-
ledge of the country, however, will
help the Allied troops to overcome
more easily these difficulties than the
Germans.

ALTHOUGH nothing is known, for
good reasons, of the places where the
main Allied forces may now operate
in Norway, it can, for the purpose of
speculation, be assumed that the most
convenient ports, apart from the
possibility of Stavanger, Bergen, and
Trondheim, with their excellent port
equipment, being retaken, are An-
dalsnes and Namsos. Both are now
definitely occupied by the Germans.

From Andalsnes on the Romsdal
Fjord, runs the branch line up to the
main Trondheim-Oslo line; a rather
good motor road follows the railway.
Andalsnes is a small place with not a
thousand people, but the port is good;
the quays having a good capacity.
Namsos farther north, is the northern-
most Norwegian railway station, with
the exception of Narvik.

From Namsos the line runs down
to Trondheim. The port is compar-
atively good, the surrounding coun-
try in both places suitable for opera-
tions and not very wild and moun-
tainous. The Germans have occupied

Dombas, which is the junction be-
tween the Andalsnes and Trondheim
lines. With the Germans in control
of certain ports near the two men-
tioned places they must be exposed
to British naval action. Of course
there are many other places in the
Fjords where smaller detachments
may be landed, but considerable
forces will have to be based on ports
of some capacity. Trondheim is the
main Norwegian west coast port north
of Bergen, and if the British Navy
can force its way into the Trondheim
Fjord—where, by the way, the sur-
rounding plains provide air bases—the
best way into Norway will be
opened. From Trondheim runs,
furthermore, one of the three rail-
ways between Norway and Sweden,
the others being from Narvik and
from Oslo via Kongsvinger into Cen-
tral Sweden.

DETERMINATION UNDIMINISHED

Swiss Newspapers On
Britain's Spirit

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—The
Swiss newspapers this morning dis-
cuss the political situation.

The Berne "Tribune de Geneve"
says that a sense of past errors merely
confirms the British people in their
determination to pursue the struggle
with increased and unflinching energy.
They will not lay their arms before
the victory is final.

Warning To Hitler

The acceptance of the Government's
financial plans proves that they will
accept every sacrifice. All the
criticisms tend in the same direction:
to strengthen the means placed at
the disposal of the High Command in
order to break the German will of
hegemony and to compel her to dis-
gorge her gains.

The "Journal de Geneve" says that
Hitler will doubtless recognize his
rapid conquests as no guarantee of
final victory. However these con-
quests will flatter the German amour
propre.

History has always shown, says the
paper, that those who over developed
power on the continent are ultimately
defeated by their adversaries who
dominate the ocean.

81 Majority For Premier After Bitter Debate: Lloyd George Flays Chamberlain in Commons

PUT BRITAIN IN GREATER JEOPARDY THAN KAISER, CHARGE BY EX-PREMIER

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, MAY 8 (UP).—THE KEENLY CRITICAL REACTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR POLICY WAS REFLECTED TO-NIGHT IN THE VOTING ON THE GOVERNMENT'S MOTION TO ADJOURN, WHICH RESULTED IN A CONFIDENCE VOTE OF 281 TO 200—THE LOWEST MAJORITY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS YET RECEIVED DURING ITS SEVEN-YEAR TENURE OF OFFICE.

The vote was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers and equally loud Opposition cries of "Resign!" Labour members were highly jubilant and some began singing "Rule Britannia."

RESIGNATION DEMAND

MR. LLOYD GEORGE EARLIER IN THE EVENING MADE A SHARP ATTACK ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN. "NOTHING WILL CONTRIBUTE MORE TO VICTORY THAN THE RESIGNATION OF THE PRIME MINISTER", DECLARED THE ONE-TIME PREMIER OF THE LAST WAR.

His statement was cheered by the Opposition benches.

Mr. Lloyd George charged that Mr. Chamberlain had allowed Hitler to put Britain in greater jeopardy than the Kaiser, and he said that Allied prestige had been affected all over Europe.

"British promissory notes are now rubbish on the market," he declared.

The climax of to-day's dramatic events in the House came when the Premier accepted Mr. Herbert Morrison's challenge to permit a vote of confidence.

LABOURITES BITTER

Mr. Hugh Dalton, the Labour member, bitterly suggested that through the Government pursuing such a feeble policy, the Allies might soon be forced to give up their foothold in Narvik.

Mr. Herbert Morrison demanded that Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister for Air should resign. Otherwise, he warned, Britain might lose the war.

Then came Lloyd George's speech, which veteran observers called the most devastating he has delivered for the last 15 years.

He spoke with fiery intensity and striking gestures.

In the House of Lords Lord Halifax declared, in a strong defence of the Government, "The war is going to be won on hard facts, not prestige."

He said nobody would claim that no mistakes have been made—but added: "We are facing a far more dangerous challenge than this country has ever met before."

Full Report Of Debate

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Labour M.P., opening the second day of the debate in the House of Commons, emphasised the gravity of the issues involved.

He said: "If we must be sternly critical about the handling of events and refer to certain persons, we are not actuated by partisan considerations."

"I would sing the praises of any one instrumental in winning the war," he declared, "but the more the debate proceeds the more the Ministers appear to be open to considerable censure for their conduct of affairs. He complained that Mr. Churchill, who had considerable responsibility for the operations, would be heard just when there could be no comment on his evidence."

Amazing Action

Mr. Morrison described the scattering of the expeditionary force prepared for Finland as an amazing action.

"I wonder whether the Government took the pledge to Norway seriously as an essential part of the war operations or as merely discharging a moral obligation to protect themselves from criticism."

Mr. Morrison then asked when were the Government first informed of the German move against Norway and Denmark? When did the first message of the movement of German transports come through and how soon afterwards was there a real move?

As regards the laying of mines on the Norwegian coast, Mr. Morrison said: "To tell Hitler what you are going to do before you do it is profoundly unwise. The Government ought to have had surveys of the docks, harbours, fjords and aerodromes so as to know where to get at and to get there quickly. It looks as if none of these things were done."

Mr. Morrison named Mr. Chamberlain, Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare as unequal to their task and as more than any other men responsible for not avoiding war.

He announced that the Labour Opposition would divide the House at the end of the evening.

Premier Intervenes

Immediately following Mr. Morrison's speech, the Prime Minister rose—almost sprang—to the despatch box and said:

"The words which Mr. Morrison

has just uttered make it necessary for me to intervene for a moment or two at this stage. Mr. Morrison began his speech by emphasising the gravity of the occasion. The challenge he has thrown at the Government in general and the attack he has made on them and upon me in particular makes it graver still.

"Naturally as head of the Government, I accept the primary responsibility for the actions of the Government, but it is grave not because of personal considerations—none of us would for a moment desire to hold on to office for a moment longer than we retain the confidence of this House—but because, as warned the House yesterday, this is a time of national danger."

Challenge Accepted

"We are facing a relentless enemy who must be fought by united action of this country. It may well be that it is a duty to criticise the Government. I don't seek to evade criticism, but I say to my friends in this House—and I have friends in the House (loud Government cheers)—no Government can prosecute the war efficiently unless it has public and Parliamentary support."

"I accept the challenge. I welcome it indeed. At least we shall see who is with us and who is against us. I call on my friends to support us in the lobby to-night." (Loud Cheers.)

Lloyd George Hits Out

Mr. Lloyd George said that the facts given by Sir Samuel Hoare were no defence of the Government.

The first instalment of British forces which went to Norway, he said, ought to have been picked men. The Germans had picked men.

Britain sent a territorial brigade which had not had very much training.

That was the advance part of the forces which had to accomplish a task upon which the success of the whole force depended.

"We ought to have had a combination of land and sea forces."

Half Baked Expedition

"The whole of this vital expedition, which would have made a vast difference to this country strategically and an infinite difference to their prestige in the world, was made dependent upon this half prepared and half baked expeditionary force without any combination between the Army and Navy."

There could not have been a more serious condemnation of the action of the Government in Norway, when they knew perfectly well that the Germans were preparing to raid some adjoining country and probably the Baltic, he said.

"We are all proud to read of the gallantry of our men," he continued. "All the more shame then that we

should make fools of them (Opposition Cheers). "In my experience of war in this direction I have never tried to minimise a disaster."

No Case For Panic

"You must face facts to restore position. There is no case for a panic. (General cheers). "But there is a grave cause for pulling ourselves together."

"You won't rouse the British Empire as you must to put forth its strength until you tell it what is really the peril."

"We need real action, not the sham action we have had. "The petty cash balance sheet of losses on either side is of no use. "Strategically we are in a much worse position than before."

"The greatest triumph of this extraordinary man Hitler has been that he has been put into greater jeopardy than his predecessors did in 1914."

Three Big Losses

"One strategic advantage we handed over was Czechoslovakia with a million of the finest troops in Europe gone."

"What is the second? You had a Franco-Russian Alliance by which Russia was to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia and there would have been a new war front for Germany."

"What happened? Russia's ships are now crossing the Black Sea with oil for the aeroplanes of Germany."

"Thirdly, there is Rumania. Germany has practically Rumania in her hands. If they did not have it a month ago, by this policy in Norway, we have now handed them Rumania."

"With regard to Spain I hope my fears about that country will not prove true."

Sweden Not To Blame

"Now you have got Scandinavia in German hands. It is no use criticising Sweden."

"What right have we to criticise them? We promised to rescue we promised to protect. We never sent an aeroplane to Poland. We were too late in Norway."

"The German occupation of Norway brings German aeroplanes and submarines 200 miles nearer our coast."

"There was a promise to Poland, a promise to Norway and a promise to Finland."

"Our promissory notes are now rubbish in our hands." (Loud cries of "Shame" from the Government supporters and cheers from the Labour benches.)

"Tell me now," he continued, "of one little country that will be prepared to stand up to the Nazis upon a mere promise from us."

"What is the use of not facing facts?"

Resign, Appeal To Premier

Mr. Lloyd George said that everybody was dissatisfied with the war effort of this country and agreed with the Prime Minister that "we must face the position and face it with people and not as personal issues."

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Prime Minister had appealed for sacrifice from the nation which was ready so long as "you give confidence to them that those who are leading them are doing their best for them."

"I say now solemnly that the Prime Minister can give an example of sacrifice because I can tell him one thing. There is nothing which would contribute more to victory in this war than that he should sacrifice the seals of office." (Loud cheers from Labour supporters.)

The R.A.F.'s Part

Taking part in the debate, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, said that he proposed to concentrate upon the events of the last month and the

Decoration For Kuala Lumpur Hero

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—R.A.F. awards for the Norwegian operations included a Distinguished Service Order for Squadron Leader John William Donaldson who was leader of the squadron which brought down 14 German planes in one day during operation at Andabnes.

Squadron Leader Donaldson was born at Kuala Lumpur in 1910.

Of the 14 German aircraft, six were shot down and eight others put out of action.

part taken in these operations by the R.A.F.

The Germans were in control of all strategic aerodromes in central and southern Norway. That was a critical fact which must never be forgotten when they considered the military operations that subsequently took place.

It meant from the very outset that the R.A.F. was suffering under a handicap as their machines had to fly hundreds of miles backwards and forwards across the North Sea, while the enemy had air bases on the spot.

"Our task was to win a foothold in Norway for our fighters, and during the time that attempts were being made we did everything in our power to reduce the scale of air attack that was being launched upon our sea bases."

No Delay

"I can say categorically that there was no delay in starting these operations. Immediately after the entry of the Germans in Norway, we made air reconnaissance and attacks not only on aerodromes in Norway but on key aerodromes in Denmark and one of the key aerodromes in Germany."

"From that day onwards, day after day, night after night, in the face of terrible weather conditions, we maintained these intensive attacks upon those key points."

"I can claim that the effort of the Air Force had very definite and marked results. We were able first of all very materially to reduce the scale of air attack upon our bases and troops."

"We inflicted on the German air force three times the losses they inflicted on us (Government Cheers). That is a claim based upon evidence."

Sir Samuel praised the R.A.F. men and said that in quality they were a match against any enemy and on reasonably equal terms would take very heavy toll."

Only Frozen Lakes

Sir Samuel told the House that with the first troops reconnaissance parties were sent to Andabnes to search for a piece of level ground that could be used as a landing place. The only level ground in the neighbourhood consisted of frozen lakes and at the moment the thaw was beginning.

Only one suitable landing place was found and the surface was swept clear of snow to form runways.

The necessary stores, munitions and petrol were provided and in less than a week it was ready to receive aircraft.

A squadron of Gladiators, which had already been embarked on an aircraft carrier, were flown off the ship 180 miles from land in a thick snowstorm. At seven in the evening they landed on the lake and at ten o'clock that night the first patrol was in the air.

15-Hour Attack

But next day eight German bombers took part in an attack on the lake. The attack was continuous for 15 hours. Tons of high explosives fell from the bombers during that period and there were 37 combats.

Six German planes were brought down close to the lake. It was certain that another eight were brought down in the near vicinity, and the Squadron Leader and Flight Lieutenant thought that no less than 30 machines were put out of action in the course of the operations.

Mr. Dalton's Queries

Mr. Hugh Dalton (Labour) asked if there were any anti-aircraft guns in the neighbourhood of frozen lakes.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in reply, said: "I am sorry to say there were not. The arrangement for anti-aircraft guns was upset by the sinking of ships and it was a question whether to hurry on the squadron or to wait for some further days for the anti-aircraft guns."

"On the whole we took the decision to send aeroplanes to engage German bombers at once."

Sir Samuel added that the effect of the German bombing was that a greater part of the British machines were put out of action on the ground.

Not one was brought down in the air.

He said that the cardinal factor was the lack of air bases.

British public opinion would not have stood for inaction and it was inevitable that they should take the risk which was realised from the start.

Two Lessons Learned

Everything possible was done without air bases.

Sir Samuel said that two lessons had been learned from the operations in Norway.

1.—The superiority of the British Air Force striking night after night. The quality of this force, he said, was unsurpassed but the quantity was not nearly big enough.

The momentum of production was now gathering speed.

"It is much better that it has ever been and there is no reason why it

U.S. SEEKS TIN RESERVES

WASHINGTON, May 8 (Reuter).—The possibility of building up tin reserves in the United States by means of a Reconstruction and Finance Corporation loan to Holland is being considered by officials of the States, Navy and War Departments. The plan would involve a loan of about \$50,000,000 as security, for which the Dutch would store about 50,000 tons of tin in the United States.

The suggestion has not yet reached the stage of a formal proposal.

should not become better and better," he said.

In answering a question, Sir Samuel said that he knew of no German aerodromes in the Narvik area and such seemed extremely unlikely, he thought.

Not Invincible

The German air power was not invincible, he said. Air power, he said, was only invincible when there was not sufficient air power against it.

In this case the Allies had no fighter force to cope with the German bombers.

Where they had their fighters available they had always shown how well they could cope with the German bombers.

The history of the past eight months had shown the superiority of the British fighters over the German bombers.

Debate Wound Up

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In winding up for the Opposition, Mr. A. V. Alexander (Labour), paid tribute to the work of the fighting services in the last four difficult weeks in Scandinavia.

In pressing for a change in the outlook and, if necessary, in the composition of the Government, Mr. Alexander said that they were doing this because they knew the feeling in many parts of the country with regards to those forces who were in Norway.

While it was true that there was no split in this country over this serious situation which had arisen, it was also true that the people of this country expected and demanded that when their men went to fight for their country, freedom and liberty that they should be sent under proper conditions as far as possible.

Objective Stated

"Our objective," he said, "is to do all we can to see that things are put in such order that there may be no shadow of doubt that the victory which we require shall be attained."

"We have done our best to let the country know what we are against. We are entitled to say that on the contrary it has been mostly from members of the Government that statements have emanated which may have led sections of the population to believe that everything is going well."

"Few of us realised a few months ago that we should be losing our food resources from the Scandinavian countries or that we might be so soon faced with the loss of food supplies we have taken over from Holland."

"Over and over again, we have been given most optimistic reports about the facts of the food situation. We should tell the people the real facts and get them to organise on a basis of true war economy."

"I am profoundly disappointed with the amount of information which the Prime Minister was able to give us."

Mr. Alexander said he was also not satisfied with the explanations given by Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Oliver Stanley and the information given by the Government of the German intentions prior to the invasion of Norway.

Cripps On U.S. Opinion

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, May 8 (UP).—In the course of the House of Commons debate, Sir Stafford Cripps said that he had recently been in the United States and had found uniformly there, that the efforts of Britain in the war were regarded by all as unorganised and even permeated with a spirit of indecision and lack of boldness.

"I found no one who had a good word to say for the British Government, as it is now constituted," he declared. "They regarded a change in the Government as essential, and measured the necessity of it in weeks and not months."

"The fatal mistake, in my view, was indecision as to which policy to pursue—strict regard for neutral rights, or total disregard of them. It was criminal carelessness to enter upon a situation of danger in Scandinavia without taking steps to guard against obvious German reaction."

"What the Prime Minister said to-day shows that he is unfit to carry on the government of this country."

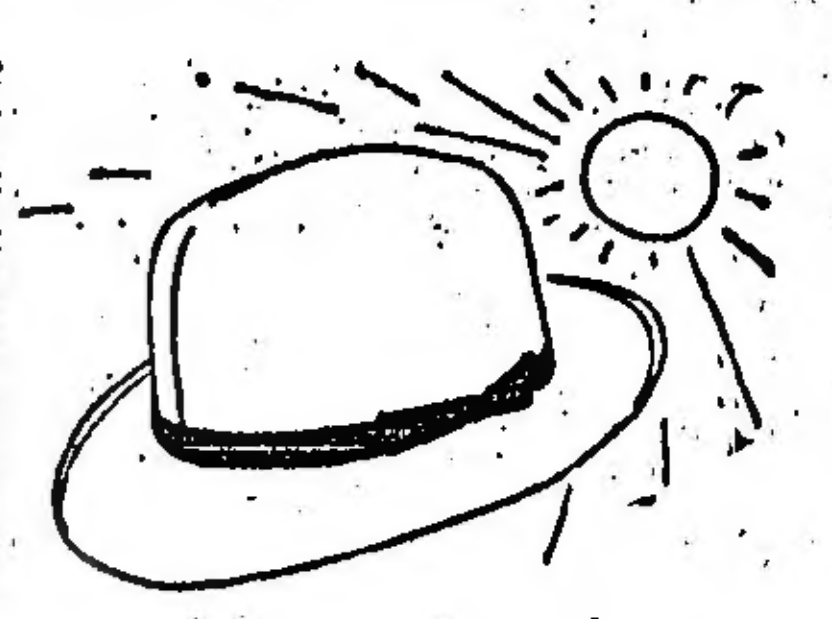
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GROWTH OF COLONY BASKETBALL

NUMBER OF TEAMS NOW MORE THAN FIFTY

Early Games Sponsored
By Chinese Y.M.C.A.

(By "Guard")

IN 1913, when Hongkong sent its first contingent of athletes to the Philippines to participate in the Far East Olympic games, they saw their first game of basketball. So impressed were they by the game that on their return to the Colony steps were immediately taken by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to interest the public of the Colony in this newest of games.

The first basketball court with its incomplete equipment was laid out in the dining room of the "Y", where the game was taught to the many who were interested in the game. There were no rules introduced then, and the game took on the aspect of a pastime.

The court was not only too small, it had also glass windows enclosing it, and it was only till a player named Li Lo-pak had injured his hand so badly pushing it through a pane of glass, that it was thought to shift the court to the site outside the Y.M.C.A. building. The court was measured to its correct size and boards and baskets equipped in accordance with requirements. From then on the popularity of the game increased by leaps and bounds.

Seven years later, in 1920, seeing that in most of the schools of the Colony basketball was gaining in popularity, the "Y" meditated starting a league which had H.E. the Governor R.E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., for its patron, Sir Robert Ho Tung as the Hon. President, Mr. N. T. Macdonald as Vice-President, and Mr. J. L. McPherson as Hon. Treasurer.

It had rather a riotous beginning, what with a lack of understanding of the rules, and inefficient referees, games almost invariably ended in fights. This was much improved upon in the following years, when a Referees' Association was set up as a court of inquiry to hear to the complaints and settle disputes between teams and players.

In 1930, when the Chinese National Sports were held at Hangchow, representatives were sent from Hongkong in this branch of sport and the results attained served to make the sponsors, followers and workers of this sport all the more eager to push the thing further. More courts were set up including the present one at Blake Gardens, where most of the competitions for schools were held.

The girls came in for their share in the interest of this sport, so much so that the late Mr. Ho Sai-yu, son of Sir Robert, presented a cup on the occasion of the Girls' League was started, which was won by the Mui Fong Girls' College, in 1932. The Cup was called the See So-O Cup.

JAMES NAISMITH, an American, invented the game in 1891, and with its great appeal the game soon caught on. England's variation is netball. Basketball, however, is the faster, its popularity throughout the United

States gave rise to Leagues in almost every State, and it is to-day one of the big games in the American Colleges.

In Hongkong, the rules at first were very sketchy. Infractions were punished at the umpire's discretion, and such a state of affairs soon gave rise to discontentment, and in a large measure contributed to the disorderly conclusions that usually attended the first games in the Colony.

It was not until as late as 1931 that some of the more prominent sportsmen gathered together in an effort to formulate the rules and regulations, and out of that gathering arose the rules that now preserve admirable control of the game.

IT IS, perhaps, odd that the game here is confined to the Chinese. Inclusive of the teams in the Schools League, there are at least fifty all told, but among them there is not one foreign squad. In this respect the Colony differs from Shanghai, and considered one of the minor sports, but I would assure those of that mind that in its technique it is most scientific, and in its speed it is most strenuous.

WESTERN FRONT

Big Artillery Action

Cautious Statement
By Nazis

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, May 8 (UP).—The official German news agency report says: "On the West Front there was somewhat stronger artillery, and patrol troop activity. Enemy artillery was engaged in intermittent fire between the Moselle river and the Palatine forest which was answered by the German batteries."

"On Tuesday a French company was repulsed with the loss of 15 to 20 men."

Enemy Raid Repulsed

PARIS, May 8 (Reuter).—A communiqué states that in the region east of Nied, the enemy attempted a raid which was repulsed by the fire of the outpost (armed, of artillery and of a support party which at once went into action).

Missionaries In China

Pertinent Questions In
The Commons

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. J. C. Hannah asked how many missionary stations had been evacuated owing to the anti-British movement fostered by the Japanese in Hopei, Shantung, Shansi and Honan.

This movement, he said, had resulted in over 10,000 hospital beds being closed.

He asked whether the Prime Minister would represent to the Japanese Government that the encouragement of the anti-British movement "will render impossible any improvement of relations with Japan."

Some Improvement Seen

In replying, Mr. R. A. Butler said that according to the latest information received, 25 missionary stations had been evacuated in the four provinces, including ten hospitals.

As a result of representations to the Japanese Government, he said, some improvements had recently taken place.

Mr. Hannah asked if the Japanese Government would improve relations with this country.

No answer was given.

Mr. R. Gibson asked whether alternative steps were being taken with regard to the accommodation of mission stations. Mr. Butler replied that the matter had been taken in hand.

Red Sox Humble The Tigers

NEW YORK, May 8 (Reuter).—The Boston Red Sox further consolidated their position at the head of the American League baseball table to-day when they humbled the Detroit Tigers, second in the list, by 5-4.

The complete programme was:

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	4	12	7
Boston	5	12	2
(Greenberg homered for the Tigers).			
Cleveland	10	14	0
New York	4	9	1
(Trouty homered twice and Hemmley once for the Indians).			
St. Louis	8	11	1
Philadelphia	10	13	1
(Gallagher homered for the Browns).			
Chicago	6	10	0
Washington	3	5	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
New York	10	17	2
Pittsburgh	6	12	0
Boston	10	13	1
Cincinnati	4	10	0
(Miller homered for the Braves).			
Philadelphia	4	9	0
St. Louis	7	10	0
(Suhr homered for the Phillies, and S. Martin for the Cardinals).			
The Brooklyn-Chicago game was postponed on account of rain.			

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—The following were the results of Regional League football matches played in England and Scotland to-day:

English			
SOUTH "D"			
Reading	2	Crystal Pal.	4
Scottish			
WESTERN			
Rangers	3	Clyde	1
EASTERN			
Railh	5	Dundee U.	0

Ready Aid For Refugees

British Government's
Fine Response

GENEVA, May 8 (Reuter).—An interim report has been issued by the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The liberal policy of the British Government towards victims of the Nazi aggression is being continued, he reports.

There have been very few cases in which the concession of personal liberty has been abused by the refugees.

Generous Assistance

The British Government is most generously helping private bodies to look after 60,000 refugees.

Britain makes a monthly grant of half the expenditure of these bodies in addition to £100,000 as a lump sum.

At the outbreak of the war, the British Government allowed several thousand refugees, including German children, into Palestine.

The immigration to the Colonies and Dominions has been restricted but not stopped.

EGYPT'S TROOPS NOW READY

CAIRO, May 8 (Reuter).—It was disclosed to-day that the Egyptian Arab Legion and Egypt's first Bedouin Cavalry Army are now ready for service.

Up to the present they have been distributed among the western desert oases.

The Legion, which is armed with rifles, daggers, grenades and is officered by Bedouins, has been organised to wage guerrilla warfare.

League Rugby

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—Rugby League matches played to-day resulted as follows:

Featherstone	38	Kelghley	8
Bramley	10	Wakefield	42

Major Wilcocks Wins Closing Yacht Cruise

SEASON'S RESULTS

FORTY-NINE YACHTS took part in the Closing Cruise Menagerie yacht race held on Saturday last over a 9½ miles' course from Murray Pier (east to west) and Middle Island (east to west). Cormorant, with Major J. R. L. Wilcocks at the helm, was the winner, and best of the women was Mrs. M. A. Neve in Joss, which came in 21st.

The results were:

- MEN**
1. Cormorant (Major Wilcocks).
2. Guri (S. K. Heiberg).
3. Tyrone (I. Huttermeier).
WOMEN
1. (21) Joss (Mrs. M. A. Neve).
2. (28) Koonin (Miss M. Corrigan).
3. (33) Marander (Mrs. T. Berg).

The figures in brackets indicate the position among the total. Dragonfly and Zephyr did not finish.

Season's Results

The following were the complete results for the season:

- CHAMPIONSHIPS**
Cruiser Class—1. Denison Cup, La Cigale (N. V. A. Crocker); 2. Norena (P. C. M. Sedgwick); 3. Highwayman (D. F. Landale).
Four-Ton Cruisers—1. Warren Cup, Tern (J. L. Anderson and A. L. Fisher); 2. Sai Long (A. M. Mack); 3. Curlew (P. Clarke and M. R. Clarke).
Mixed Classes—1. Bellion Cup, Jan (J. Krogh-Moe); 2. Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 3. Artemis (G. G. Wood).
Mixed Classes—1. Bellion Cup, Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

RACING YACHTS

Commodore's Cup Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).
October Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

April Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

May Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

June Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

July Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

August Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

September Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

October Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

November Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

December Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

January Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

February Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

March Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

April Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

May Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

June Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

July Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

August Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

September Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

October Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

November Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

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May Series
1. 'A' Class—1. Elliott Cup, Gull (Capt. A. O. G. Miller); 2. Artemis (G. G. Wood); 3. True Blue (L. Garner and Miss H. Crawhall-Wilson).
Mixed Classes—1. Alisa (R. A. Officers, Lyemun); 2. Slakin (D. Humphreys and D. G. Allen); 3. Owl (G. L. Eastgate).

Webb Miller's Death, Loss To World Journalism

LESS THAN a week after his return from Norway, where he was to have covered the fighting in the southern area, Webb Miller, European Manager of the "United Press" Association and one of the world's foremost war correspondents, has been killed in London.

Mr. Miller's body was found by the railway track near Clapham Junction yesterday. It is believed he accidentally fell from the train while returning to his home after covering the session of the House of Commons.

Many Hongkong people will recall Webb Miller's vivid dispatches, which appeared exclusively in this Colony in the "South China Morning Post" and "Hongkong Telegraph."

He has scored some of the greatest scoops of modern journalism. Notable among the Webb Miller scoops published exclusively in Hongkong in the "Telegraph" was the report of the intention of King Edward VIII to abdicate.

In the Abyssinian War, he told the world of the Italian advance forty-five minutes before the Italian Foreign Office was aware of it.

Two Great Scoops
Two of his greatest scoops on Hitler were forecasts of the dates of the German march into Austria and Czechoslovakia. In the case of the invasion of Austria, Miller gave an accurate forecast of Hitler's intentions three weeks ahead of the invasion.

His story of Eden's resignation from the Cabinet was officially denied by the Foreign Office but was vindicated when Eden resigned 24 hours later.

Miller is said to have had the most valuable "connections" of any journalist in the world.

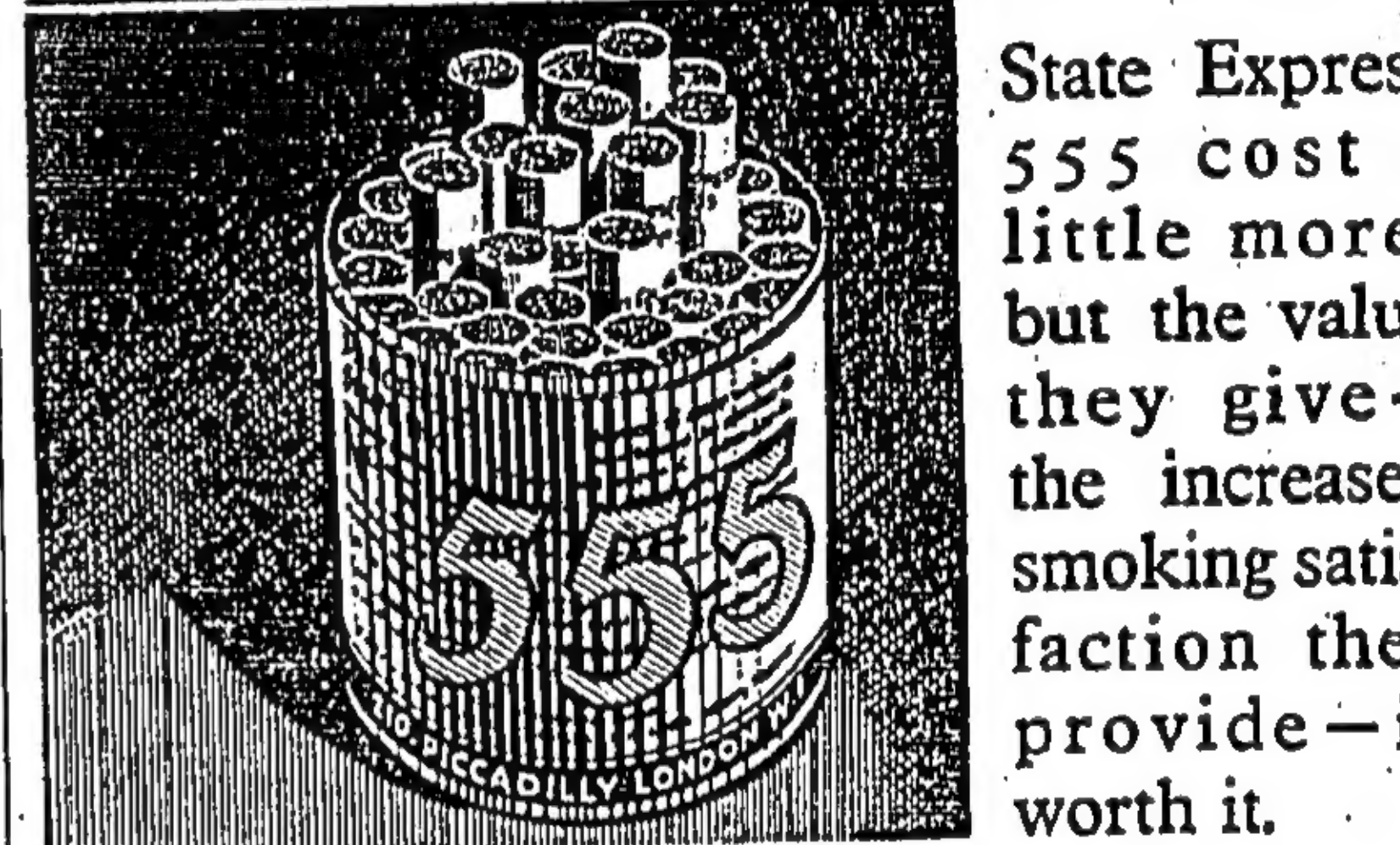
Hongkong Disbelieved
Many of his dispatches excited disbelief, particularly in Hongkong, because of their startling nature.

Particularly was this so in the case of his despatches regarding Germany's intentions. But he displayed a knowledge that was equalled probably only by one man—Winston Churchill, and every story published under Webb Miller's name proved accurate.

Miller began his journalistic career on the "Chicago-American." For that newspaper he followed Pancho Villa in Mexico, only leaving him to go to the Western Front. He was the first war correspondent on the Allied side to cross No Man's Land into the German trenches on Armistice Day, and was the first journalist to enter Germany from France after the war.

He covered Abd-el-Krim's famous rising in Spanish Morocco, Gandhi's campaign in India, the Spanish Civil War, Austrian, Czech, Albanian and Polish invasions and every event of great importance in Europe since 1935. Last year he accompanied the King and Queen on their American tour and was the only newspaperman present when they received the Dionne quintuplets.

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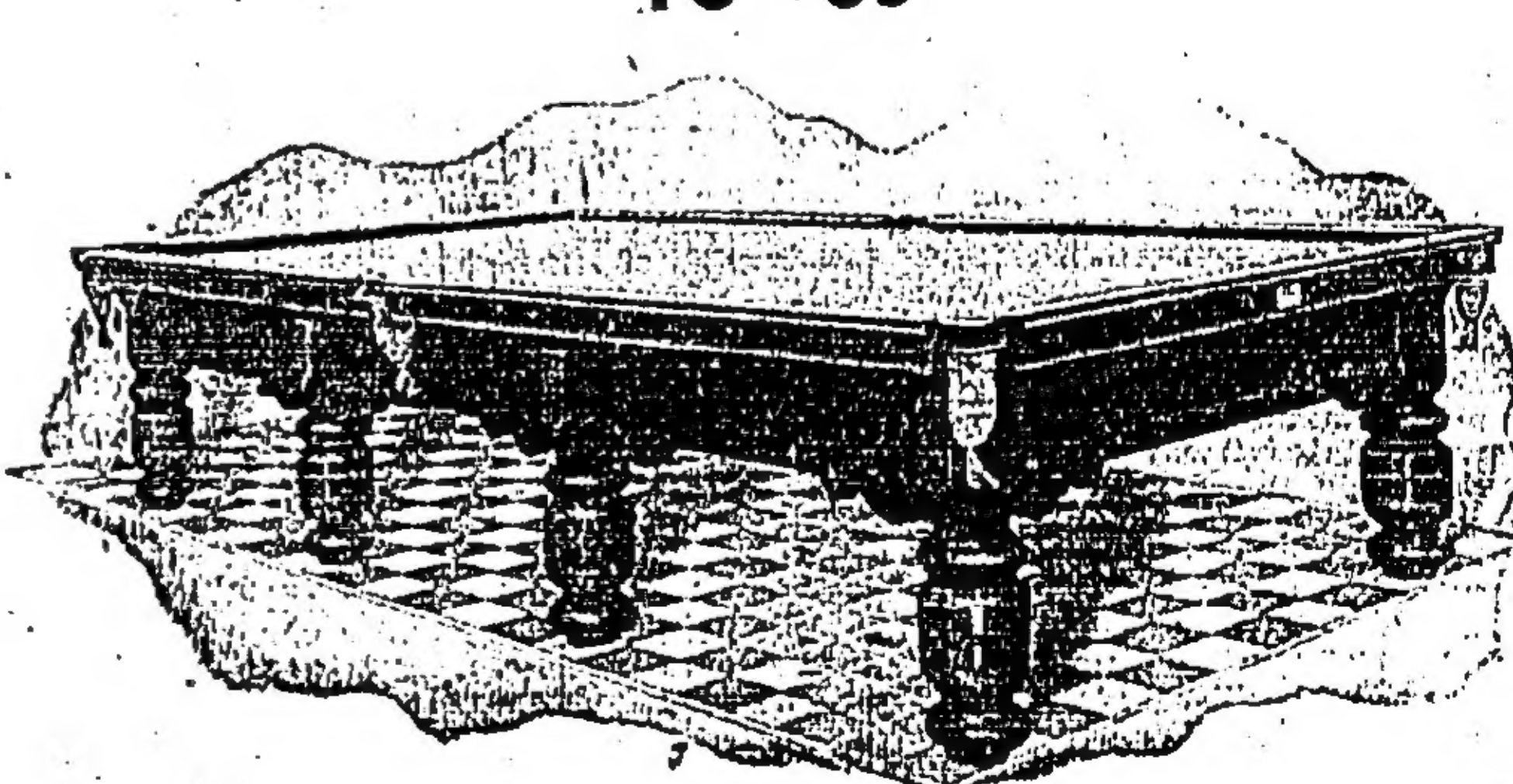
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NOTICE TO MEMBERS

FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING, GREEN ISLAND HANDICAP

2nd Day—Monday, 13th May

In view of the number of entries received for the above, it has been decided to divide the race into three sections.

The third section will be race No. 11 and run at 6.30 p.m.

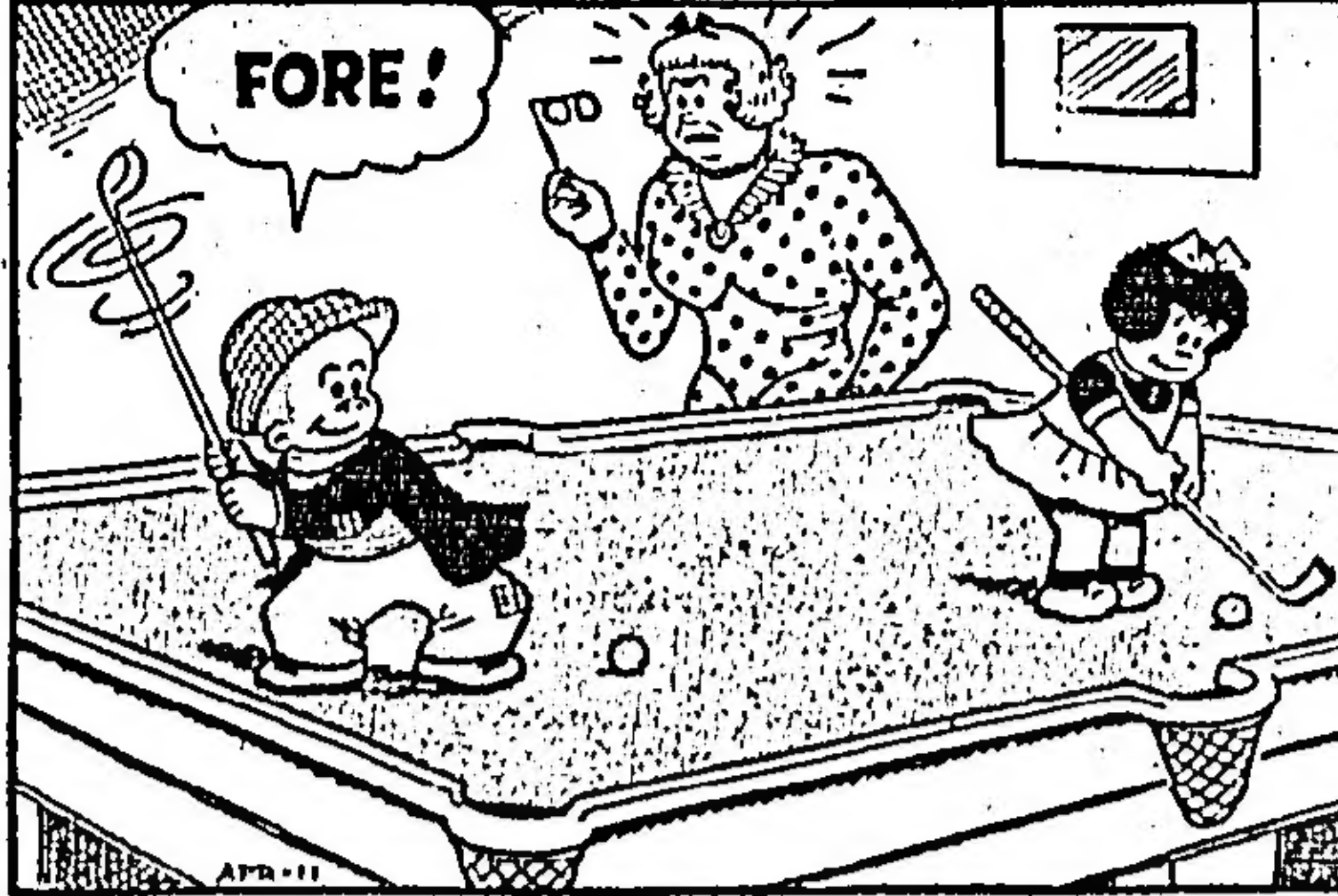
A cash sweep, tickets \$5 each, will be held on this race but "All through" chances will not participate, and tickets can be purchased only at the Race Course during the Meeting.

By Order of the Stewards,

C. R. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1940.

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

MANSLAUGHTER TRIAL OPENS AT SESSIONS

British Naval Officer in Dock

The trial of Kenneth Duncan Bruce, aged 24, an engineer officer of one of H.M. ships in Hongkong, charged with the manslaughter of a ricksha coolie named Lam Shing-shi in a motor accident, opened before the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Mr. J. P. Murphy, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appears for the prosecution, assisted by Traffic Inspector S. C. Saunders, and Bruce is defended by the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almada, Jnr., instructed by Mr. D. B. Evans.

The following comprised the jury: Messrs. J. E. Lawrie (foreman), V. P. Santos, J. Mar, Chou Hung-ching, B. A. Young, Wong Shu-wa and J. W. Dundred.

Crown's Case Outlined
Mr. Murphy said that about 2.30 a.m. on April 4, a black saloon car knocked down and killed Lam in Hennessy Road, Wanchai. The Crown's case was that the car was driven by Bruce at the time.

On April 3 sometime after midday, went on Counsel, Bruce arrived at the Shatin Club of which he was a member, with a friend. He left the Club about 8 p.m. but during the time he was there he signed cheques for four whiskies and ginger ale and four beers.

About 10 p.m. Bruce was in Mac's Cafeteria and there he had a whisky and ginger ale. Bruce was next seen at the Lydo Restaurant, Repulse Bay, about three-quarters of an hour later. There he also had a whisky and ginger ale, after which he and some other gentlemen sat down to dinner, but he left the place after he had consumed his soup. He then appeared to be sober, according to one witness.

Bruce's movements after that could not be ascertained but at 1 a.m. a man in blue uniform, who was not identified, went into the To Yuen restaurant at West Point and indicated that he wanted a drink. The manager refused to serve him, saying by his licence he was forbidden to sell drinks to Europeans. The man in uniform then left.

At about the same time, a ricksha coolie picked up a fare near the To Yuen restaurant. He would say that as he was in Des Voeux Road near Sai Street, a black saloon car came from behind and struck his ricksha, knocking a piece of wood off the left mudguard.

Joined-Chinese Party
Also about the same time, Mr. Murphy continued, Bruce arrived at the Tai Yuen restaurant at 205 Des Voeux Road West. A whisky and soda was served him and about 15 minutes later he was given another. Shortly after the second drink had been served Bruce joined a party of Chinese, who were at another table. Whilst he was with them, he was served with a third whisky and soda. Bruce and the Chinese left the restaurant about 1.45 a.m.

Preserving Far East Status Quo

Believed Reason For U.S. Navy Decision

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, May 8 (UP).—Both the Navy Department and the White House to-day indicated that the order to keep the U.S. fleet at Hawaii was entirely Admiral Richardson's idea.

However, both departments indicated their approval of the measure. Political circles said they had anticipated that such a measure would be taken as a move to discourage any attempt to change the status quo in the Far East.

There is no indication of how long the fleet will remain at Hawaii. A naval spokesman said the lack of any particular need for a fleet in coastal waters was one factor in the Navy Department's willingness to acquiesce in Admiral Richardson's request.

Roosevelt's Intentions
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, May 8 (UP).—Official secrecy still shrouds President Roosevelt's intentions regarding the European War.

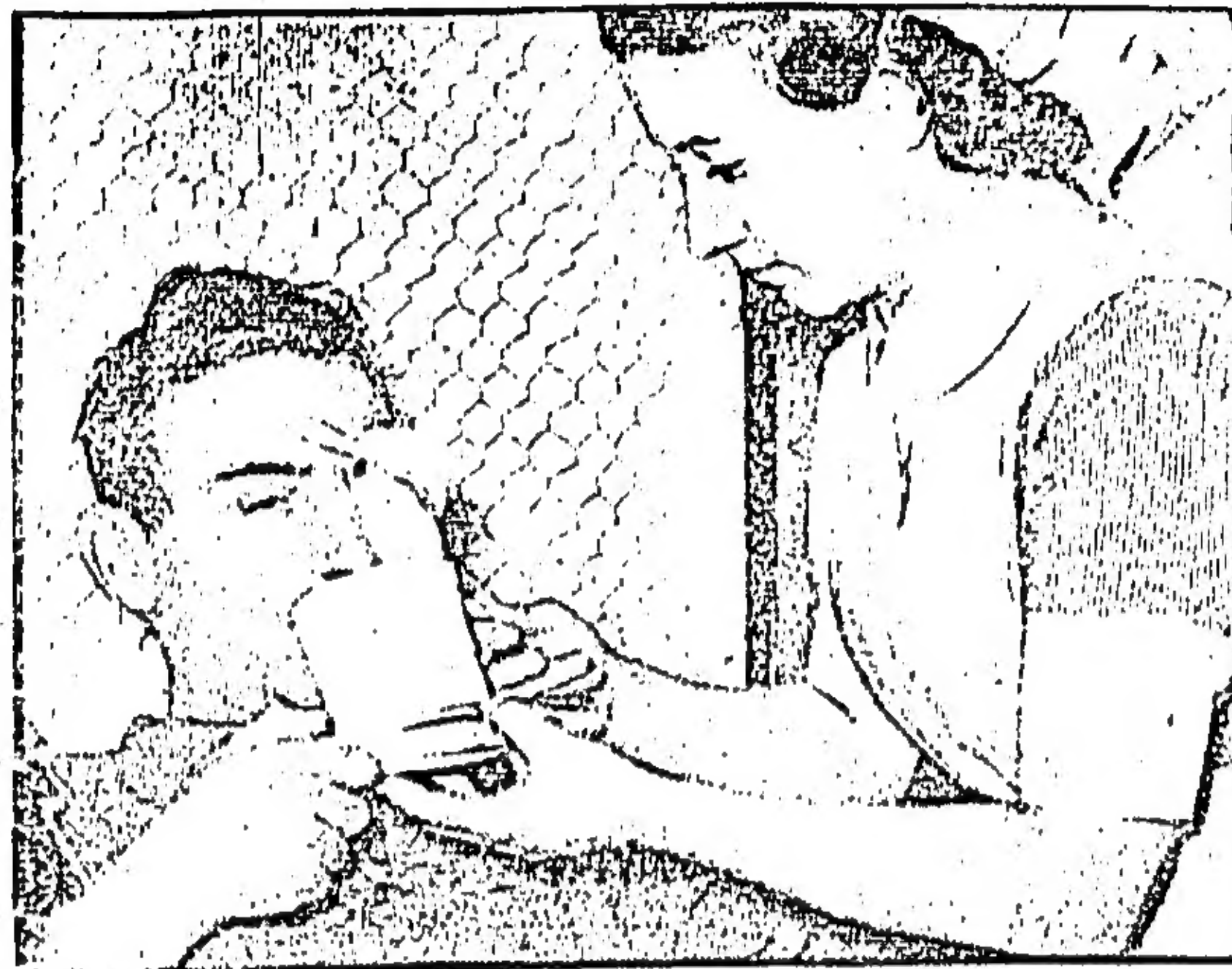
Veteran observers assert that the President is working actively on two fronts—in the Pacific, where the U.S. fleet has been ordered to remain indefinitely, and through Rome, where Mr. Roosevelt is believed to be working in conjunction with the Vatican in an effort to keep Italy out of the war.

Both the White House and State Department deny that there is any significance in the order to the C. in C. of the U.S. fleet to remain in Hawaiian waters.

It will be recalled, however, that Mr. Cordell Hull curtly informed Japan three weeks ago that the United States would not countenance any change in the status quo in the Netherlands East Indies.

DEMONSTRATION IN SINGAPORE
Mr. MacDonald Replies To Questions
LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald gave details of the demonstration of workers occurred in Singapore on May 1.

HE'S FIRST TO GET BLIGHTY



LYING in Moorfields Eye Hospital, E.C., is one of the first British soldiers to be wounded in action on the Western Front. He is Sergt.-Major Miles Lowe, seen here drinking a welcome cup of tea.

Release Of Cargoes Sought By U.S.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, May 8 (UP).—The detention by Britain of sixty Danish ships and their cargoes resulted in renewed efforts to-day by the U.S. State Department to obtain the release of American cargoes.

Most of the ships involved are in British ports in the Far East and Latin America.

Fourth Battleship For Italy Soon

PARIS, May 8 (Reuter).—Italy's fourth 35,000-ton battleship, Roma, is shortly to be launched at Genoa, according to a Rome telegram.

Two of these battleships have already been delivered to the Italian Navy.

Polish Gold Detained

Rumania Refuses To Permit Transfer

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BUCHAREST, May 8 (UP).—Rumania has refused to permit the release by the National Bank of Rumania of part of Poland's gold reserve, which was deposited in Bucharest last September after the German invasion.

Most of Poland's gold reserve, amounting to £21,000,000, was successfully removed to Paris after an amazing chapter of incidents (described in the "Telegraph" yesterday.

But approximately £750,000 was left in Rumania for safe keeping. The Rumanian Official Gazette announces that this gold will be blocked from export because of a debt owed by the Polish Government to Rumania.

The exact amount is not divulged; nor does the Gazette explain the origin of the debt.

Soviet Envoy Sees Halifax

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—M. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, called on Lord Halifax this afternoon. "Reuters" diplomatic correspondent learns that their conversation dealt with the question of resumption of Anglo-Soviet trade.

It is understood that Lord Halifax made certain observations on the last Soviet communication and requested further information on various matters of detail.

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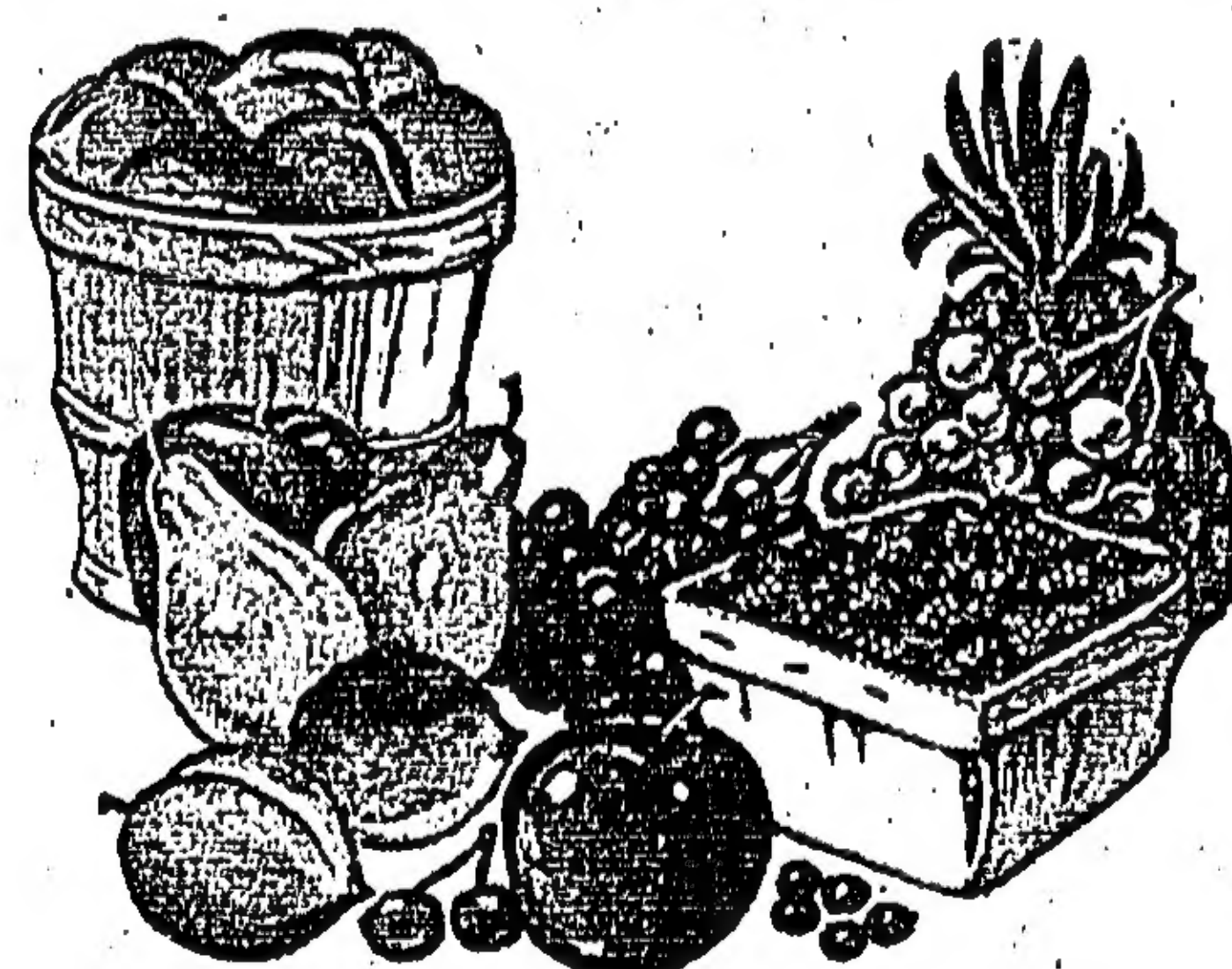
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Directed by Michael Powell
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ALSO
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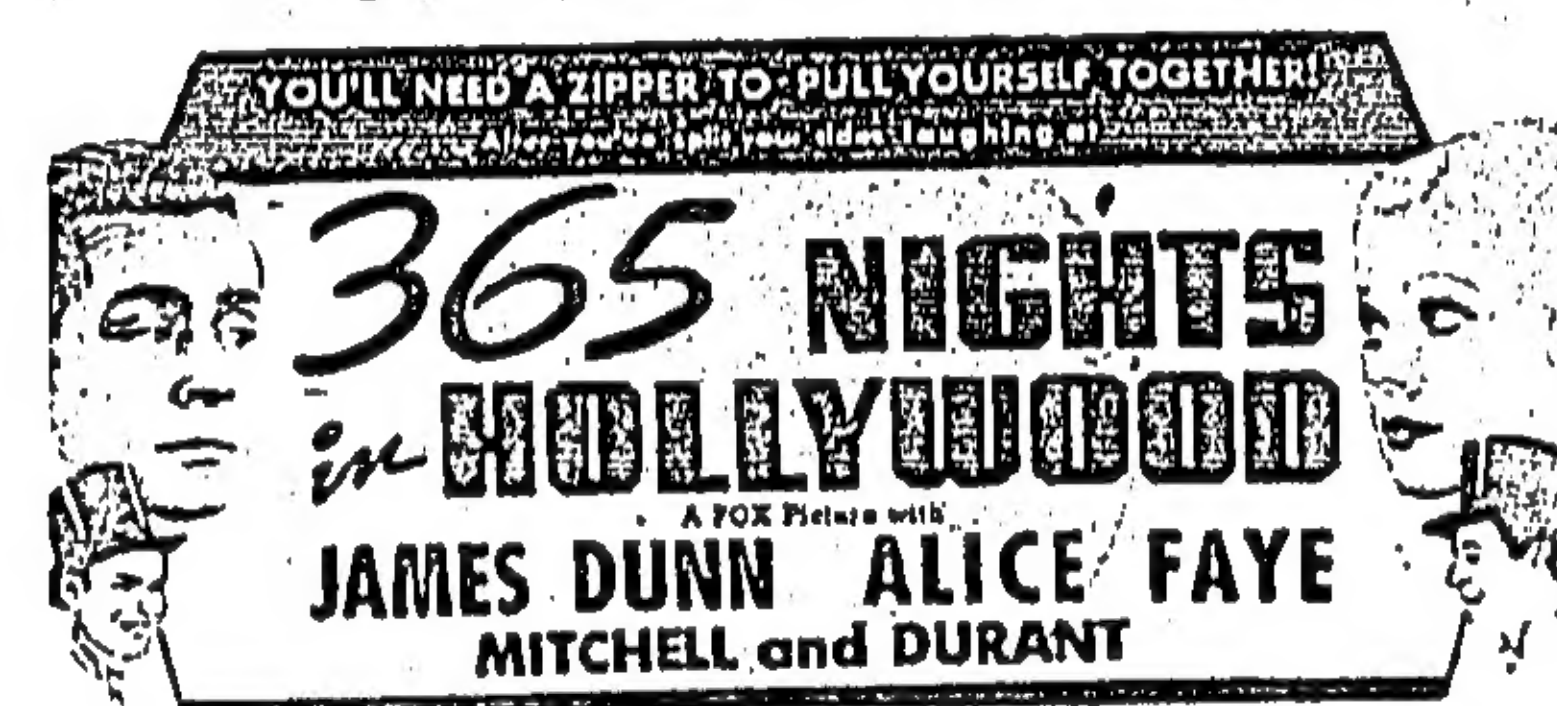
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Relief For Chinese

Britain's Fine Help Appreciated

LONDON, May 8 (Reuter).—At the annual meeting of the British Fund for Relief of Chinese Distress, Sir Herbert Phillips, former British Consul-General in Shanghai, emphasised the unanimity with which the most diverse religious bodies, from Buddhists to Roman Catholics, had co-operated in distributing relief.

He paid a warm tribute to Sir Robert Calder, Marshall of the "Tower of Strength" to the Fund's Executive Committee in Shanghai, and also the assistance of many business men, doctors and missionaries.

\$5,000,000 Needed
Sir Herbert said \$5,000,000 was needed between January and June this year. He was sure that Britain, whose generosity was deeply appreciated in China, would continue to help.

The Secretary, Dr. Gordon Thompson, said the Fund had now reached £217,000. Over £14,000 was received since last September, despite the European war, besides quantities of materials.

Regulations Violated

Man Fined For Not Posting Letters

A fine of \$4 was imposed on Wan Sing by Mr. Edwards at the Central Magistrate's Court this morning, for committing a breach of the Defence Regulations. Wan was alleged to have had four letters in his possession for the purpose of conveying out of the Colony, otherwise than through the post.

Inspector Tuckett said Wan was arrested on the Sun Cheong wharf this morning. He was apparently going to catch a ferry for Nantau. The letters he had were from relatives to other relatives in the country.

Mr. Edwards enquired whether Wan could have posted the letters. Inspector Tuckett said he did not know if the Chinese post office was functioning in the area to which the letters were addressed.

Wan claimed he had only been in Hongkong for three or four days and was not aware of the regulations.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued yesterday says:
Another quiet morning.
Buyers:
Union Ins \$475
H.K. Fire Ins \$171
Trams \$17.40
Sinceres \$2.30
Wm Powell \$1 1/4
Entertainments \$7 1/4
Sellers:
Union Ins \$485
H.K. Fire Ins \$175
Electric \$64 1/2
Dairy Farms \$22
Sales:
H.K. Banks \$1,400
Docks Rts \$0 1/2
Renties \$4 1/2
Trams \$17 1/2
Telephones (old) \$28
Telephones (new) \$10.20
Dairy Farms \$21 1/2

MOTORING OFFENCES

Europeans Summoned In Kowloon

A number of traffic summonses were dealt with by Mr. G. A. MacIndoe at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Dr. Tomlinson, of the Kowloon Hospital was summoned for failing to obscure the rear lights of his car in Peking Road during the last black-out. Defendant said he had just come out of the cinema and did not know the black-out was on at the time. He was cautioned.

Mr. P. Calderara of Keller & Co., was summoned for failing to report an accident in Tai Po Road in April 17, when he collided with a lorry.

Calderara said he did not think it was necessary to report the matter as there was no damage done. He was fined \$5.

W. C. Simpson of the Land Office was cautioned for driving his car at 28 m.p.h. in a controlled area in Nathan Road. Defendant said he later found his speedometer was not in proper working order. It was said he had been driving for over 14 years and had a clear record.

Goole Bell was cautioned for failing to have any lights on his car on April 29 near Alhambra Theatre. Bell said a car was approaching him at the time and he switched off his headlights forgetting that he had no side-lights.

A fine of \$4 was imposed on Miss Irene Chan when she was summoned for leaving her car in Shanghai Street longer than was necessary.

AUSTRALIAN PILOTS

Melbourne, May 8.
The Australian Air Ministry announces that 2,000 privates, 1,800 observers and gunners will be called up under the Empire Air Training scheme before the end of the year. The first Australian air training personnel is leaving for Canada in August—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

(Continued from Page 1.)

disclosures of opinion this week there can be no question of the strength of the demand for a Ministry more broadly based and therefore differently constituted. The only question is how it can be achieved and how soon. If the Labour Party fails to answer the clear public call it leaves the Prime Minister free to choose his own means of showing that the setback in southern Norway is not merely a failure successfully extenuated but a new starting point for British energy and valour.

The "Daily Telegraph": "On the immediate issue of Norway the Government has emerged very creditably. At the same time, if the country is really to put its back into the struggle it is essential that it should have the fullest confidence in its leadership. It is urgent that Mr. Chamberlain should reorganise the Cabinet without delay."

The "Daily Herald": "The nation's will is that Chamberlain shall go on that the war may be prosecuted with vigour, enterprise and the realism essential to victory."

The "Daily Mail": "Norway has served the useful purpose of awakening Parliament and the nation. The demand now is for Government reconstruction and it must be met."

The "News Chronicle": "Chamberlain no longer commands the confidence of the country. A new Government, comprising all parties, must be formed immediately."

The "Manchester Guardian": "The Labour Party should have held its hand in order to let the latent hostility to Chamberlain continue, for a few weeks, when it would have been strong enough to force a radical change."

The "Scotsman": "The situation disclosed by Mr. Churchill indicates the need for reconstruction."

The "Birmingham Post": "If Mr. Chamberlain strengthens national unity by making the Government more vigorous and more representative, the nation, appreciating his past services, will be patient. But drastic changes there must be."

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SATURDAY: Alice Faye, Don Amecho in Fox Picture: "HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE"

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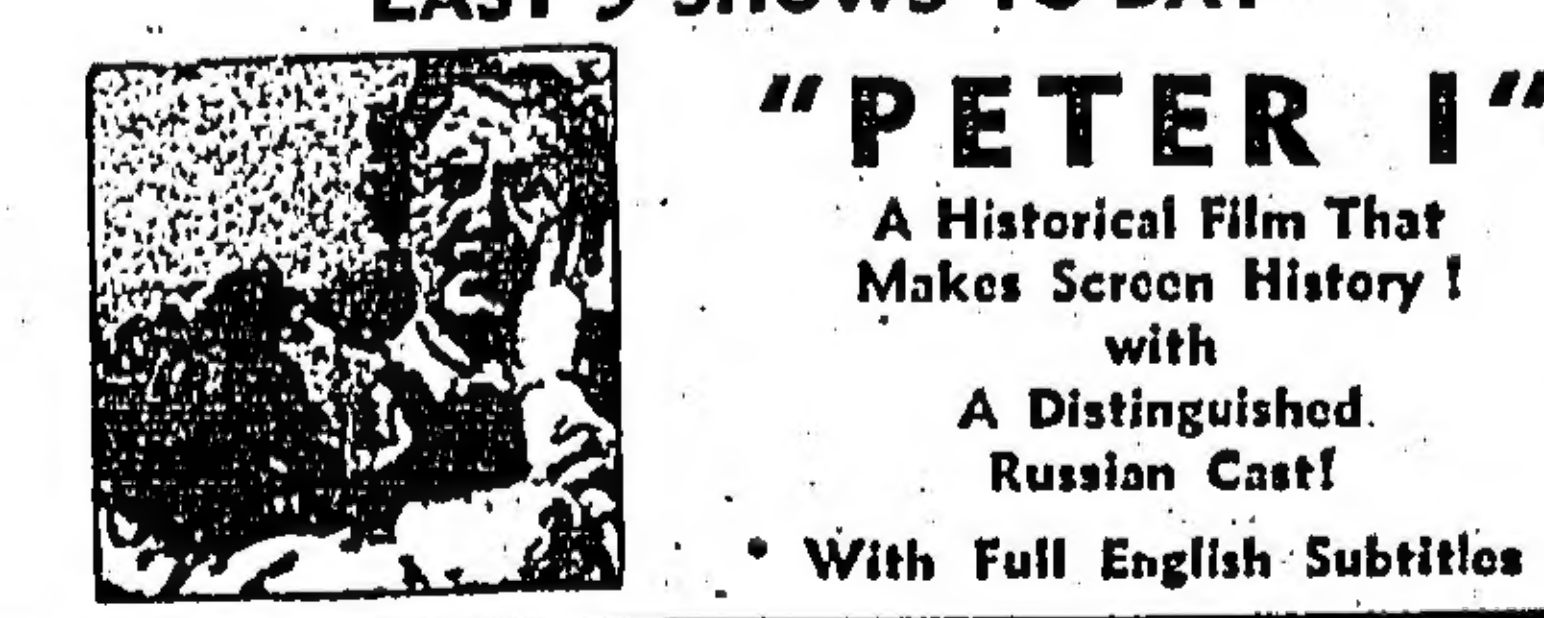


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LAST 5 SHOWS TO-DAY



POPE'S ADDRESS TO NEWLY-WEDS
German Reaction To Premier's Speech

VATICAN CITY, May 8 (Reuter).—The possibility of the war spreading to other countries was referred to by the Pope in an address to several thousand newly-married couples at the Vatican to-day.
His Holiness declared: "If human efforts do not now seem strong enough to secure a prompt establishment of a just, loyal and lasting peace, men can still pray for divine intervention."

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (Reuter).—The first German newspapers arriving here to-day carry brief reports of Mr. Chamberlain's speech.
Some of the adjectives they apply to it are: "Lame," "Lying," and "Cowardly."
to unite once again in peace their children who have been so cruelly divided.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.